Author Search

```
=> FILE HCAPLUS
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:32:59 ON 04 MAR 2008
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PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 4 Mar 2008  VOL 148 ISS 10
FILE LAST UPDATED: 3 Mar 2008  (20080303/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.
'OBI' IS DEFAULT SEARCH FIELD FOR 'HCAPLUS' FILE

=> D QUE L40
L13             STR

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY -  AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation:
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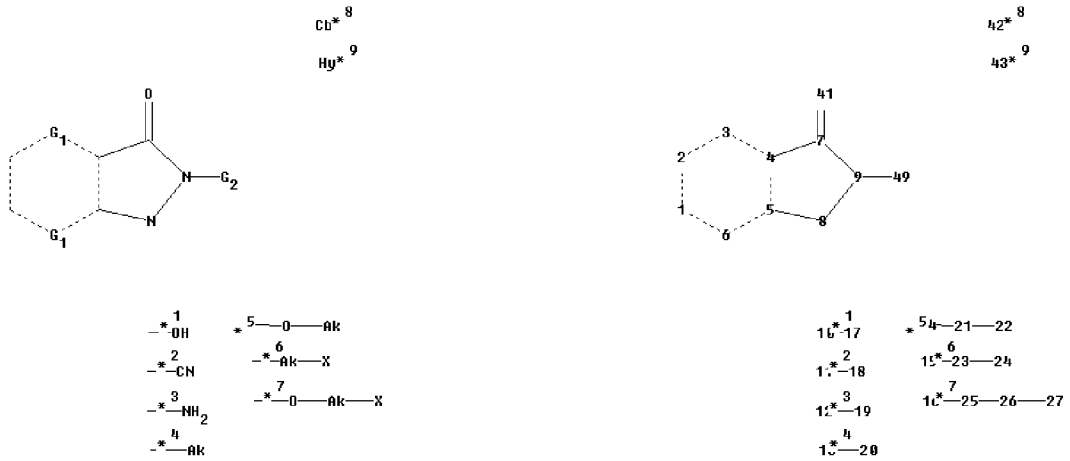

chain nodes :
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 41 42 43
49
ring nodes :
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
chain bonds :
7-41 9-49 10-17 11-18 12-19 13-20 14-21 15-23 16-25 21-22 23-24 25-26
26-27
ring bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 4-7 5-6 5-8 7-9 8-9
exact/norm bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 4-7 5-6 5-8 7-9 7-41 8-9 9-49 10-17 11-18 12-19
13-20 14-21 15-23 16-25 21-22 23-24 25-26 26-27
isolated ring systems :
containing 1 :

G1:N,CH2,CH,[*1],[*2],[*3],[*4],[*5],[*6],[*7]

G2:[*8],[*9]

Match level :
1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:Atom 8:Atom 9:Atom 10:CLASS
11:CLASS 12:CLASS 13:CLASS 14:CLASS 15:CLASS 16:CLASS 17:CLASS 18:CLASS
19:CLASS 20:CLASS
21:CLASS 22:CLASS 23:CLASS 24:CLASS 25:CLASS 26:CLASS 27:CLASS 41:CLASS
42:Atom 43:Atom
49:CLASS
Generic attributes :
42:
Saturation : Unsaturated
Type of Ring System : Monocyclic

```
Element Count :
Node 20: Limited
    C,C1-4

Node 22: Limited
    C,C1-4

Node 23: Limited
    C,C1-4

Node 26: Limited
    C,C1-4

Node 42: Limited
    C,C6

Node 43: Limited
    N,N1-3



L16         660 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L13
L31             STR

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY -  AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation:
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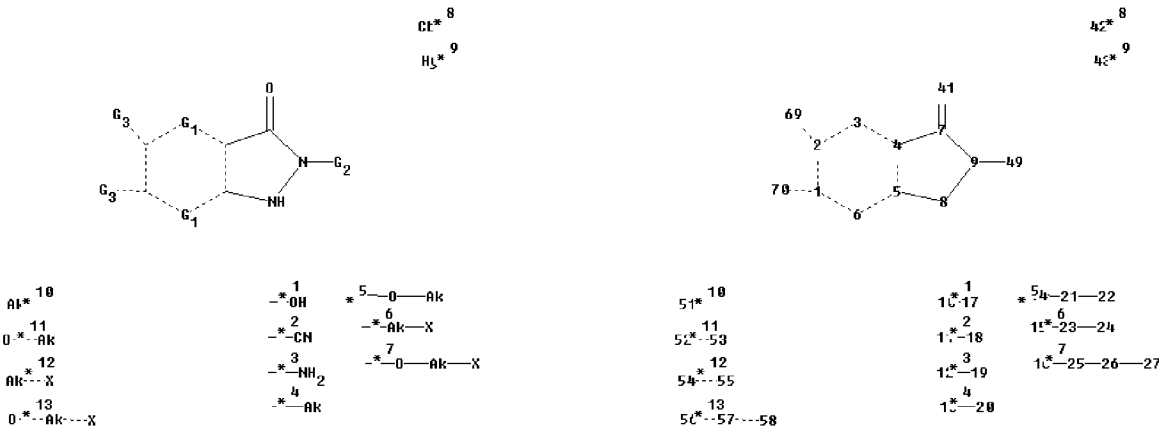

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chain nodes :
10  11  12  13  14  15  16  17  18  19  20  21  22  23  24  25  26  27  41  42  43
49  51  52  53  54  55  56  57  58  69  70
ring nodes :
```

```
1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9
chain bonds :
1-70  2-69  7-41  9-49  10-17  11-18  12-19  13-20  14-21  15-23  16-25  21-22  23-
24
25-26  26-27  52-53  54-55  56-57  57-58
ring bonds :
1-2  1-6  2-3  3-4  4-5  4-7  5-6  5-8  7-9  8-9
exact/norm bonds :
1-2  1-6  1-70  2-3  2-69  3-4  4-5  4-7  5-6  5-8  7-9  7-41  8-9  9-49  10-17
11-18  12-19  13-20  14-21  15-23  16-25  21-22  23-24  25-26  26-27  52-53  54-55
56-57  57-58
isolated ring systems :
containing 1 :


G1:N,CH2,CH,[*1],[*2],[*3],[*4],[*5],[*6],[*7]

G2:[*8],[*9]

G3:H,OH,CN,N,X,[*8],[*9],[*10],[*11],[*12],[*13]

Connectivity :
20:1 E exact RC ring/chain  22:1 E exact RC ring/chain  23:2 E exact RC ring/chain
26:2 E exact RC ring/chain  51:1 E exact RC ring/chain  53:1 E exact RC ring/chain
54:2 E exact
RC ring/chain  57:2 E exact RC ring/chain
Match level :
1:Atom  2:Atom  3:Atom  4:Atom  5:Atom  6:Atom  7:Atom  8:Atom  9:Atom  10:CLASS
11:CLASS  12:CLASS  13:CLASS  14:CLASS  15:CLASS  16:CLASS  17:CLASS  18:CLASS
19:CLASS  20:CLASS
21:CLASS  22:CLASS  23:CLASS  24:CLASS  25:CLASS  26:CLASS  27:CLASS  41:CLASS
42:Atom  43:Atom
49:CLASS  51:CLASS  52:CLASS  53:CLASS  54:CLASS  55:CLASS  56:CLASS  57:CLASS
58:CLASS  69:CLASS
70:CLASS
Generic attributes :
42:
Saturation             : Unsaturated
Type of Ring System    : Monocyclic

Element Count :
Node 20: Limited
    C,C1-4

Node 22: Limited
    C,C1-4

Node 23: Limited
    C,C1-4

Node 26: Limited
    C,C1-4

Node 42: Limited
    C,C6

Node 43: Limited
    N,N1-3

Node 51: Limited
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    C,C1-4

Node 53: Limited
    C,C1-4

Node 54: Limited
    C,C1-4

Node 57: Limited
    C,C1-4




L34         248 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L16 SSS FUL L31
L36         144 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L34
L37         133 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L36 AND (PRY<=2003 OR
                AY<=2003 OR PY<=2003)
L38          24 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BURKAMP F?/AU
L39         405 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  FLETCHER S?/AU
L40           1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L38 OR L39) AND L37

=> D IBIB ED ABS FHITSTR L40 1

L40  ANSWER 1 OF 1  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2005:472147  HCAPLUS  Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          143:26598
TITLE:                    Indazol-3-ones and analogs and derivatives which
                          modulate the function of the vanilloid-1 receptor
                          (VR1)
INVENTOR(S):              Burkamp, Frank; Fletcher, Stephen
                          Robert
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Merck Sharp & Dohme Limited, UK
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------    --------
     WO 2005049601         A1    20050602    WO 2004-GB4809          20041112 <--
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
             CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
             GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
             LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI,
             NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,
             TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
             AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
             EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO,
             SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR,
             NE, SN, TD, TG
     AU 2004290624         A1    20050602    AU 2004-290624          20041112 <--
     CA 2545710            A1    20050602    CA 2004-2545710         20041112 <--
     EP 1687293            A1    20060809    EP 2004-798529          20041112 <--
     EP 1687293            B1    20070926
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
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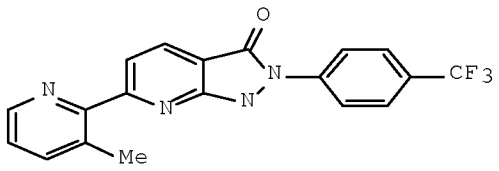
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS						
CN 1882564	A	20061220	CN 2004-80033693		20041112	<--
JP 2007511495	T	20070510	JP 2006-538958		20041112	<--
AT 374195	T	20071015	AT 2004-798529		20041112	<--
US 2007129374	A1	20070607	US 2006-579355		20060511	<--
IN 2006DN02932	A	20070803	IN 2006-DN2932		20060522	<--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 2003-26633	A	20031114	<--
			WO 2004-GB4809	W	20041112	

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 143:26598; MARPAT 143:26598
ED Entered STN: 03 Jun 2005
GI

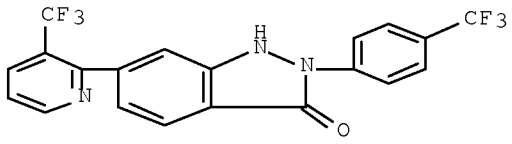


I

AB The title compds., which are useful as therapeutic compds., particularly in the treatment of pain and other conditions ameliorated by the modulation of the function of the vanilloid-1 receptor (VR1) are prepared E.g. I was prepared In vitro activity of I and similar compds. was determined in CHO cells, stably expressing recombinant human VR1 receptors. Increases in intracellular Ca2+ occurring after addition of test compound alone, prior to addition of capsaicin, allow determination of intrinsic agonist or partial agonist activity.

IT 852620-72-5P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of indazol-3-ones for treatment of pain, inflammation and physiol. disorders ameliorated by the modulation of the function of the vanilloid-1 receptor (VR1))

RN 852620-72-5 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-2-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-6-[3-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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=> D QUE L37
L13             STR

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY -  AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.
L16         660 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L13
L31             STR

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY -  AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.
L34         248 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L16 SSS FUL L31
L36         144 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L34
L37         133 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L36 AND (PRY<=2003 OR
                AY<=2003 OR PY<=2003)


=> S L37 NOT L40
L41         132 L37 NOT L40

=> D IBIB ED ABS HITSTR L41 1-15; D IBIB ED ABS HITSTR L41 60-75; D IBIB ED ABS
HITSTR L117-L133 L41

L41  ANSWER 1 OF 132  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2004:981361  HCAPLUS  Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          142:198064
TITLE:                    Process for preparation of 3-chloro-2-(4-chloro-2-
                          fluoro-5-hydroxyphenyl)-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-2h-indazole
INVENTOR(S):              Jun, Dong Ju; Kim, Hyeong Rae; Park, Gwan Yong; Song,
                          Jong Hwan; Yoo, Eung Geol
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Korea Research Institute of Chemical Technology, S.
                          Korea
SOURCE:                   Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
                          CODEN: KRXXA7
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 Korean
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

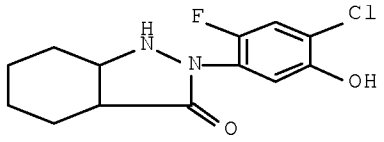
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     ---------------     ----   --------    --------------------   --------
     KR 2003095677        A     20031224    KR 2002-33207          20020614 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                      KR 2002-33207          20020614 <--
ED   Entered STN:  17 Nov 2004
AB    A process for preparing 3-chloro-2-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-5-hydroxyphenyl)-
      4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-2H-indazole is provided, thereby improving its preparation
      yield and converting byproducts of the preparation into starting material.  A
      process for preparing 3-chloro-2-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-5-hydroxyphenyl)-4,5,6,7-
      tetrahydro-2H-indazole of the formula 1 comprises the steps of: reacting 2-(2-
      fluoro-4-chloro-5-hydroxyphenyl)-2,3a,4,5,6,7-hexahydroindazole-3-one of the
      formula 2 with phosgene; concentrating the phosgene reaction mixture under
      reduced pressure; dissolving the concentrate in an organic solvent; adding
      ammonia water or hydroxide solution to the organic solvent and filtering
      solids; and distilling the filtered solution, wherein the organic solvent is
      Et acetate; the addition of ammonia water or hydroxide solution is carried out
      at room temperature; the solids are mainly constituted of a compound of the
```

formula 2, and the byproducts of the reaction include a dimer represented by the formula 3a, 3b or 3c.

IT 122855-12-3
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of chloro(chlorofluorohydroxyphenyl)tetrahydroindazole)

RN 122855-12-3 HCAPLUS

CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 2-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-5-hydroxyphenyl)octahydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L41 ANSWER 2 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:333718 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:339518

TITLE: Preparation of morphinan derivatives having nitrogen-containing heterocyclic group as remedies or prophylactic agents for urinary frequency or urinary incontinence

INVENTOR(S): Izumimoto, Naoki; Kawai, Koji; Kawamura, Kuniaki; Fujimura, Morihiro; Komagata, Toshikazu

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toray Industries, Inc., Japan

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 202 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004033457	A1	20040422	WO 2003-JP12890	20031008 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2501389	A1	20040422	CA 2003-2501389	20031008 <--
AU 2003272944	A1	20040504	AU 2003-272944	20031008 <--
EP 1555266	A1	20050720	EP 2003-754030	20031008 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
BR 2003014754	A	20050726	BR 2003-14754	20031008 <--
CN 1703415	A	20051130	CN 2003-80100971	20031008 <--
JP 4016986	B2	20071205	JP 2004-542845	20031008 <--
IN 2005KN00466	A	20070105	IN 2005-KN466	20050321 <--
ZA 2005002650	A	20060628	ZA 2005-2650	20050401 <--

US 2006040970	A1	20060223	US 2005-530664		20050406	<--
US 7320984	B2	20080122				
MX 2005PA03723	A	20050930	MX 2005-PA3723		20050407	<--
NO 2005002167	A	20050616	NO 2005-2167		20050503	<--
JP 2007224039	A	20070906	JP 2007-106935		20070416	<--
JP 2008044938	A	20080228	JP 2007-195352		20070727	<--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2002-295616	A	20021009	<--
			JP 2004-542845	A3	20031008	<--
			WO 2003-JP12890	W	20031008	<--

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:339518
ED Entered STN: 23 Apr 2004
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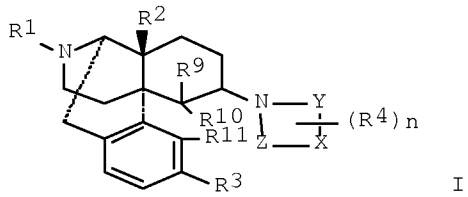


I

AB Title compds. I [wherein R1 represents Me, cyclopropylmethyl, etc.; R2 and R3 represent each hydroxy, methoxy, acetoxy, etc.; Y and Z represent each a valence bond, CO, etc.; X represents a C2-5 carbon chain constituting a part of the cyclic structure (wherein one of the carbon atoms may be substituted by oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen); (R4)n represents an optionally substituted fused benzene ring, carbonyl, etc.; R9 represents hydrogen, etc.; R10 and R11 may be bonded together to form O; and R6 represents hydrogen, etc.] and their pharmacol. acceptable salts, useful as remedy or a prophylactic agents for urinary frequency or urinary incontinence, are prepared Thus, refluxing dihydrocodeinone with 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline in xylene-DMF in the presence of methanesulfonic acid gave, after treatment with sodium cyanohydride and methanesulfonic acid in methanol at room temperature for 24 h, 33% 4,5α-epoxy-6β-tetrahydroquinolino-3- methoxy-17-methylmorphinan (II). II was converted to 4,5α-epoxy- 6β-tetrahydroquinolino-17-methylmorphinan-3-ol tartrate (III) in 75% yield. III showed urinary contraction inhibitory activity at 0.1 mg/kg i.v. in rats.

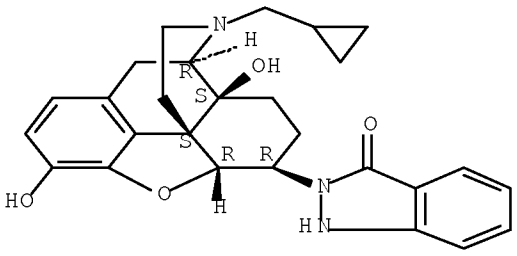
IT 681032-41-7P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of morphinan derivs. having nitrogen-containing heterocyclic group
as remedies or prophylactic agents for urinary frequency or urinary incontinence)

RN 681032-41-7 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 2-[(5α,6β)-17-(cyclopropylmethyl)-4,5-epoxy-3,14-dihydroxymorphinan-6-yl]-1,2-dihydro-, (2R,3R)-2,3-dihydroxybutanedioate (1:1) (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 681032-40-6
CMF C27 H29 N3 O4

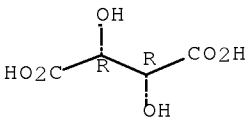
Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

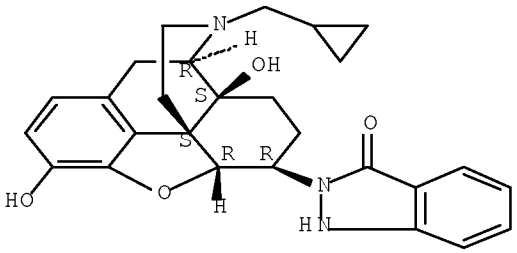
CRN 87-69-4
CMF C4 H6 O6

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT 681032-40-6P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(preparation of morphinan derivs. having nitrogen-containing heterocyclic group
as remedies or prophylactic agents for urinary frequency or urinary incontinence)
RN 681032-40-6 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 2-[(5α,6β)-17-(cyclopropylmethyl)-4,5-epoxy-3,14-dihydroxymorphinan-6-yl]-1,2-dihydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

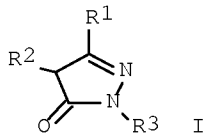


REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L41 ANSWER 3 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:777767 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:286349
TITLE: Medicine for prevention and/or therapy of cardiomyopathy
INVENTOR(S): Hayashi, Tetsuya
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Pharma Corporation, Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003080583	A1	20031002	WO 2003-JP3813	20030327 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003227257	A1	20031008	AU 2003-227257	20030327 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2002-87499 A	20020327 <--
			WO 2003-JP3813 W	20030327 <--

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:286349
ED Entered STN: 03 Oct 2003
GI

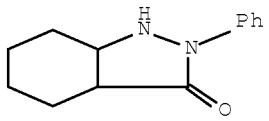


I

AB A medicine for prevention and/or therapy of cardiomyopathy, which comprises, as an active constituent, a pyrazolone derivative represented by the following formula I (R1 = H, aryl, alkyl or alkoxycarbonyl-alkyl group, and R2 = H, aryloxy, aryl-mercapto, alkyl or hydroxyalkyl group, or R1, R2 = alkylene group, and R3 = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, benzyl, naphthyl, Ph group, or a Ph group substituted with the same or different one to three substituents selected from the group consisting of alkyl, alkoxy, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkyl-mercapto, alkylamino, dialkylamino,

halogen atom, trifluoromethyl, carboxyl, cyano , hydroxyl, nitro, amino and acetamido group), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

IT 70972-70-2
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(medicine for prevention and/or therapy of cardiomyopathy)
RN 70972-70-2 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, octahydro-2-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L41 ANSWER 4 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:757683 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:261293
TITLE: Preventive and/or therapeutic agent for hypoxic ischemic brain disorder
INVENTOR(S): Ikeda, Tomoaki; Ikenoue, Tsuyomu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Pharma Corporation, Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

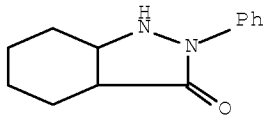
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003078401	A1	20030925	WO 2003-JP3067	20030314 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
JP 2005343789	A	20051215	JP 2002-71595	20020315 <--
AU 2003213364	A1	20030929	AU 2003-213364	20030314 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2002-71595 A	20020315 <--
			WO 2003-JP3067 W	20030314 <--

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:261293
ED Entered STN: 26 Sep 2003
AB The patent relates to a medicine for use in the prevention of and/or treatments for hypoxic ischemic brain disorders, especially ones of newborns caused by labor. It contains as an active ingredient a substance selected from the group consisting of 3-methyl-1-phenyl-2-pyrazolin-5-one, pyralozone derivs. which are analogs thereof, physiol. acceptable salts thereof, and any hydrates and any solvates of these. Thus, 1-phenyl-3-methyl-2-pyrazolin-5-one

prepared by refluxing Et acetoacetate with phenylhydrazine in ethanol and recrystn. was dissolved in simulated body fluid and showed effect on hypoxic ischemic brain of new born rat.

IT 70972-70-2
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pyrazolinone derivative for preventive and/or therapeutic agent for hypoxic ischemic brain disorder)

RN 70972-70-2 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, octahydro-2-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

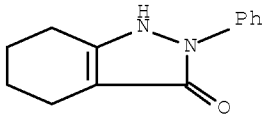


REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L41 ANSWER 5 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:868631 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:137685
TITLE: Preliminary study of the non-emissive thermal rearrangement of novel N-cyanates to rigid rod polymers
AUTHOR(S): Hay, John N.; Martin, Philip S.; Bird, Clive W.; Hormozi, Neda
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, University of Surrey, Surrey, GU2 7XH, UK
SOURCE: Polymer International (2002), 51(10), 1031-1036
CODEN: PLYIEI; ISSN: 0959-8103
PUBLISHER: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 15 Nov 2002
AB Novel materials, both monomeric and polymeric, were synthesized to study the non-emissive thermal rearrangement of N-cyanates. These materials undergo an exothermic rearrangement, at temps. in the range of 150-300°, to fused heterocyclic products. The series of N-cyanate polymeric materials was characterized by FTIR and modulated DSC as a preliminary assessment of their use as processable precursors to rigid rod polymers.

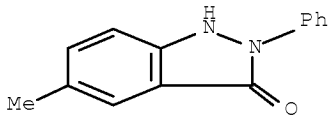
IT 62221-94-7P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(non-emissive thermal rearrangement of N-cyanates to rigid rod polymers)

RN 62221-94-7 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-2-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

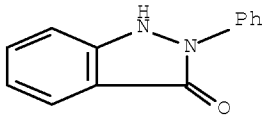


REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L41 ANSWER 6 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:855866 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:214345
TITLE: Product class 2: 1H- and 2H-indazoles
AUTHOR(S): Stadlbauer, W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut fur Organische Chemie, Karl-Franzens-Universitat, Graz, A-8010, Austria
SOURCE: Science of Synthesis (2002), 12, 227-324
CODEN: SSCYJ9
PUBLISHER: Georg Thieme Verlag
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 12 Nov 2002
AB A review of methods for preparation of 1H- and 2H-indazoles. Covered reactions include ring-closure reactions, ring transformations, and substituent modifications.
IT 17049-62-6P 17049-65-9P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of 1H- and 2H-indazoles via ring-closure reactions, ring transformations, and substituent modifications)
RN 17049-62-6 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-5-methyl-2-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 17049-65-9 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-2-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

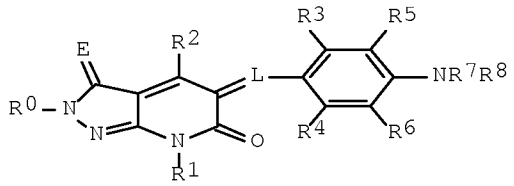


REFERENCE COUNT: 664 THERE ARE 664 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L41 ANSWER 7 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:447150 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:39273
TITLE: Silver halide color print material containing solid dye dispersions for motion picture
INVENTOR(S): Tanemura, Hatsumi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 70 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002169254	A	20020614	JP 2000-364911	20001130 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-364911	20001130 <--

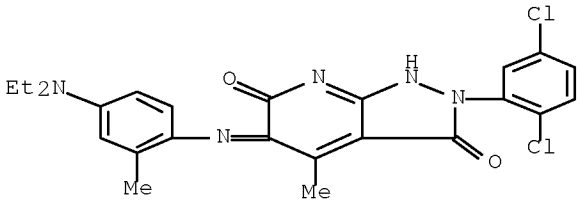
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:39273
ED Entered STN: 14 Jun 2002
GI



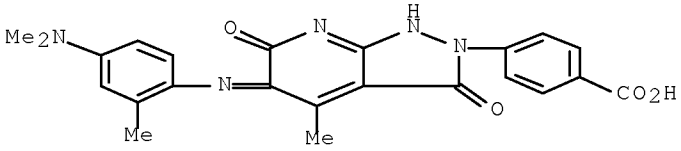
I

AB The material comprises nonphotosensitive hydrophilic colloid layer(s) and ≥1 blue-, green-, and red-sensitive emulsion layer on a transparent support, contg Ag halide grains with AgCl content ≥90 mol% and dispersion of solid dye I (L = N, group linked with 1, 3, 5, or 7 (substituted) methine through conjugated double bond; E = O, S, NR9; R0, R9 = H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heterocycle, amino, hydrazino, diazenyl; R1 = H, alkyl, aryl, alkenyl, alkynyl, heterocycle; R2 = H, halo, CN, NO2, OH, CO2H, alkyl, aryl, alkenyl, heterocycle, alkoxy, aryloxy, alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, amino, acyloxy, carbamoyl, sulfamoyl, alkylthio, arylthio, alkylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, alkynyl; R0 and R9 may form a ring; R3, R4 = H, halo, alkoxy, alkyl, alkenyl, aryloxy, aryl; R5, R6 = H, substituent; R7, R8 = alkyl, aryl, vinyl, acyl, alkyl- or aryl-sulfonyl; R3 and R5, R4 and R6, R7 and R8, R5 and R7, and R6 and R8 may form a ring). It showed improved antihalation and handling properties under safelight, storage stability, sharpness, and high speed processing properties.

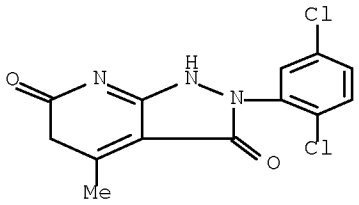
IT 137079-55-1P
RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(cinephotog. film containing dye solid dispersion)
RN 137079-55-1 HCAPLUS
CN 2H-Pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-3,6(5H,7H)-dione, 2-(2,5-dichlorophenyl)-5-[[4-(diethylamino)-2-methylphenyl]imino]-4-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



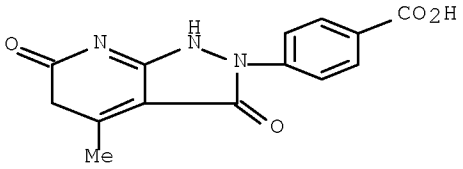
IT 163073-35-6
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(cinephotog. film containing dye solid dispersion)
RN 163073-35-6 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 4-[5-[[4-(dimethylamino)-2-methylphenyl]imino]-1,3,5,6-tetrahydro-4-methyl-3,6-dioxo-2H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-2-yl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 137079-59-5P
RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of dye)
RN 137079-59-5 HCAPLUS
CN 2H-Pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-3,6(5H,7H)-dione, 2-(2,5-dichlorophenyl)-4-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 190380-26-8
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of dye)
RN 190380-26-8 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 4-(1,3,5,6-tetrahydro-4-methyl-3,6-dioxo-2H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-2-yl)- (CA INDEX NAME)

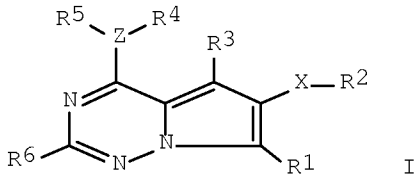


L41 ANSWER 8 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:391720 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:386144
TITLE: Preparation of pyrrolo[2,1-f][1,2,4]triazine carboxylic acid derivatives for use in treating p38 kinase-associated conditions
INVENTOR(S): Leftheris, Katerina; Barrish, Joel; Hynes, John; Wrobleski, Stephen T.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 108 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

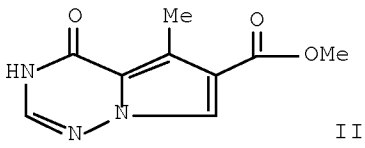
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002040486	A2	20020523	WO 2001-US49982	20011107 <--
WO 2002040486	A3	20030912		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2429628	A1	20020523	CA 2001-2429628	20011107 <--
AU 2002032760	A	20020527	AU 2002-32760	20011107 <--
EE 200300227	A	20031015	EE 2003-227	20011107 <--
EP 1363910	A2	20031126	EP 2001-992298	20011107 <--
EP 1363910	B1	20060301		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
HU 2003003897	A2	20040301	HU 2003-3897	20011107 <--
JP 2004522713	T	20040729	JP 2002-543494	20011107 <--
CN 1622946	A	20050601	CN 2001-818997	20011107 <--
NZ 525334	A	20050729	NZ 2001-525334	20011107 <--
BR 2001015446	A	20050809	BR 2001-15446	20011107 <--
AT 318820	T	20060315	AT 2001-992298	20011107 <--
PT 1363910	T	20060531	PT 2001-992298	20011107 <--
ES 2259051	T3	20060916	ES 2001-992298	20011107 <--
RU 2316556	C2	20080210	RU 2003-117799	20011107 <--
BG 107750	A	20040130	BG 2003-107750	20030421 <--
IN 2003MN00471	A	20050304	IN 2003-MN471	20030502 <--

MX 2003PA04290	A	20040212	MX 2003-PA4290		20030515	<--
ZA 2003003786	A	20040816	ZA 2003-3786		20030515	<--
NO 2003002229	A	20030716	NO 2003-2229		20030516	<--
HK 1057555	A1	20060915	HK 2004-100424		20040119	<--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-249877P	P	20001117	<--
			US 2001-310561P	P	20010807	<--
			WO 2001-US49982	W	20011107	<--

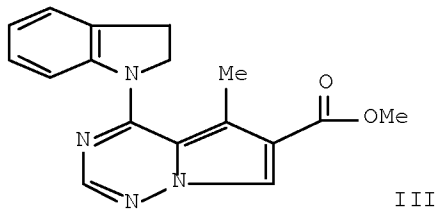
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:386144
ED Entered STN: 24 May 2002
GI



I



II

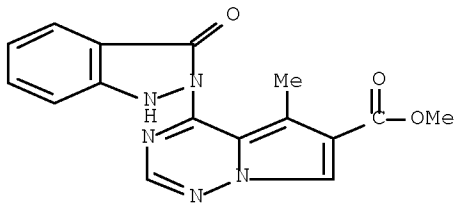


III

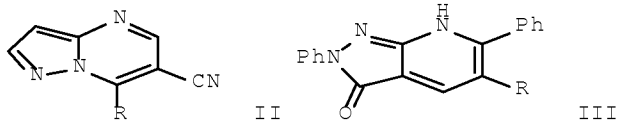
AB Title compds. I [R3 = H, Me, perfluoromethyl, MeO, halo, cyano, NH2; X = O, OC(O), S, S(O), SO2, C(O), CO2, amino, aminoacyl, etc. or X is absent; Z = O, S, N, and CR20, wherein when Z = CR20 said carbon atom may form an (un)(un)substituted bicyclic aryl or heteroaryl with R4 and R5; R1 = H, CH3, OH, OCH3, SH, SCH3, acyloxy, etc.; R2 = H, alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, heteroaryl, etc.; R4 = (un)substituted aryl, heteroaryl, bicyclic 7-11 membered (un)saturated carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring; R5 = H, alkyl, etc. or alternatively, R4 and R5 taken together with Z form an (un)substituted bicyclic 7-11 membered aryl or heteroaryl; R6 = H, alkyl, aryl, heterocyclo, etc.; R20 = H, alkyl, etc. with some provisions] were prepared Over 150 compds. were disclosed. For instance, 1-Amino-3-methylpyrrole- 2,4-dicarboxylic acid di-Me ester was prepared from the parent pyrrole (preparation given) and diphenylphosphorylhydroxylamine and reacted with formamide (165°C, 6 h) to give intermediate pyrrolo[2,1- f][1,2,4]triazine II in 90% yield. II was converted to the imino-chloride (POCl3) and treated with indoline to give example compound III. I are inhibitors of p38 kinase and are useful for the treatment of inflammatory disorders.

IT 310443-16-4P, 4-[2,3-Dihydro-3-oxo-1H-indazol-2-yl]-5-methylpyrrolo[2,1-f][1,2,4]triazine-6-carboxylic acid methyl ester
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(drug; preparation of pyrrolo[2,1-f][1,2,4]triazine carboxylic acid derivs.

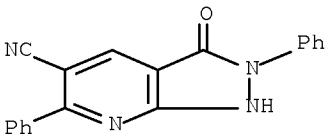
for use in treating p38 kinase-associated conditions)
RN 310443-16-4 HCAPLUS
CN Pyrrolo[2,1-f][1,2,4]triazine-6-carboxylic acid, 4-(1,3-dihydro-3-oxo-2H-indazol-2-yl)-5-methyl-, methyl ester (CA INDEX NAME)



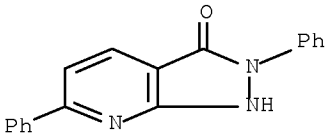
L41 ANSWER 9 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:633844 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:357894
TITLE: Synthesis of new pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidines and pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridines
AUTHOR(S): Al-Mousawi, Saleh M.; Mohammad, Mohammad A.; Elnagdi, Mohamad H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Kuwait, Safat, 13060, Kuwait
SOURCE: Journal of Heterocyclic Chemistry (2001), 38(4), 989-991
CODEN: JHTCAD; ISSN: 0022-152X
PUBLISHER: HeteroCorporation
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 135:357894
ED Entered STN: 31 Aug 2001
GI



AB While 3(5)-aminopyrazole reacts with enaminonitrile RR1C:CHNMe2 (I, R = cyano, R1 = PhCO, cyano) to yield pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidines II , 3-amino-5-pyrazolone reacts with the same reagents, I (R = cyano, H, R1 = PhCO) to yield pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridines III (R = cyano, H).
IT 373385-54-7P 373385-55-8P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of pyrazolopyrimidines and pyrazolopyridines by cycloaddn. of pyrazoles with enaminones and enaminonitriles)
RN 373385-54-7 HCAPLUS
CN 1H-Pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-carbonitrile, 2,3-dihydro-3-oxo-2,6-diphenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 373385-55-8 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-2,6-diphenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



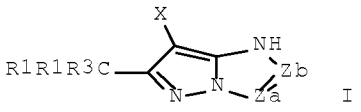
REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L41 ANSWER 10 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:414657 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:26820
TITLE: Silver halide color photographic material for movies
INVENTOR(S): Sakai, Shuichi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 68 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001154318	A	20010608	JP 1999-334982	19991125 <--
CN 1298122	A	20010606	CN 2000-132552	20001127 <--
US 6558885	B1	20030506	US 2000-721660	20001127 <--
US 2004023170	A1	20040205	US 2003-385504	20030312 <--
US 6852478	B2	20050208		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
JP 1999-334982 A 19991125 <--
JP 2000-92148 A 20000329 <--
US 2000-721660 A3 20001127 <--

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:26820
ED Entered STN: 08 Jun 2001
GI



I

AB The photog. material has ≥1 magenta emulsion layer containing ≥1 pyrazotriazole-type coupler as a magenta dye former represented by I (Za, Zb = :CR4-, :N-; R1-4 = H, substituents; X = H, groups which is released by coupling reaction with oxidized developer), and the Ag halide emulsion of the magenta emulsion layer comprises ≥98 mol% AgCl. The photog. material has ≥1 nonphotosensitive hydrophilic colloidal layer containing dispersed solid dye microparticles represented by D-Xy (d = compound residue having coloring group; X = releasable H, group having releasable H; y = 1-7), and the magenta emulsion layer is placed farthest from the colloidal layer. The photog. material has high color reproducibility and is stably developed.

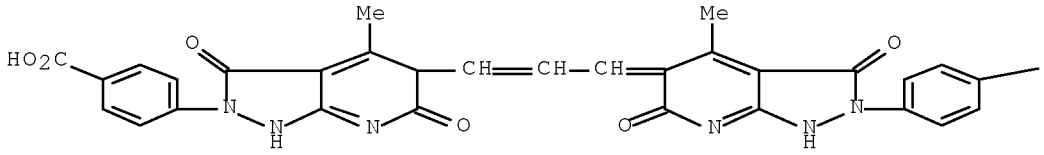
IT 172839-14-4

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(silver halide photog. material containing pyrazotriazole-type magenta coupler and solid dye microparticle for high color reproducibility for movie)

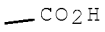
RN 172839-14-4 HCAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 4-[5-[3-[2-(4-carboxyphenyl)-1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-4-methyl-3,6-dioxo-5H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-5-ylidene]-1-propenyl]-1,3,5,6-tetrahydro-4-methyl-3,6-dioxo-2H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-2-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L41 ANSWER 11 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:841986 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:17506

TITLE: Preparation of pyrrolotriazines as kinases inhibitors for treating inflammation, cancer, and proliferative diseases

INVENTOR(S): Hunt, John T.; Bhide, Rajeev S.; Borzilleri, Robert M.; Qian, Ligang

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 130 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000071129	A1	20001130	WO 2000-US13420	20000516 <--
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2373990	A1	20001130	CA 2000-2373990	20000516 <--
CA 2373990	C	20070508		
EP 1183033	A1	20020306	EP 2000-930761	20000516 <--
EP 1183033	B1	20060301		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, CY				
BR 2000010482	A	20020423	BR 2000-10482	20000516 <--
JP 2003500359	T	20030107	JP 2000-619433	20000516 <--
HU 2003001005	A2	20030728	HU 2003-1005	20000516 <--
HU 2003001005	A3	20060529		
NZ 516292	A	20040130	NZ 2000-516292	20000516 <--
AU 770377	B2	20040219	AU 2000-48524	20000516 <--
TR 200103352	T2	20050321	TR 2001-3352	20000516 <--
AT 318603	T	20060315	AT 2000-930761	20000516 <--
EP 1669071	A1	20060614	EP 2006-3602	20000516 <--
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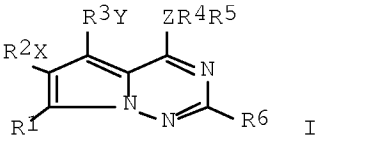
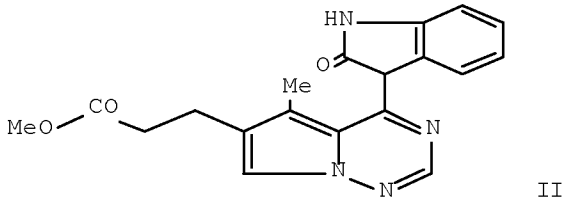
ES 2258459	T3	20060901	ES 2000-930761	20000516 <--
TW 238163	B	20050821	TW 2000-89109521	20000518 <--
US 6982265	B1	20060103	US 2000-573829	20000518 <--
IN 2001MN01414	A	20050304	IN 2001-MN1414	20011113 <--
MX 2001PA11832	A	20020621	MX 2001-PA11832	20011119 <--
NO 2001005650	A	20011120	NO 2001-5650	20011120 <--
NO 322214	B1	20060828		
ZA 2001009577	A	20030220	ZA 2001-9577	20011120 <--
HK 1041599	A1	20060915	HK 2002-103297	20020502 <--
US 2006004007	A1	20060105	US 2005-190412	20050727 <--
US 7112675	B2	20060926		
US 2006128709	A1	20060615	US 2006-345845	20060202 <--
US 7244733	B2	20070717		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 1999-135265P	P	19990521 <--
	US 2000-193727P	P	20000331 <--
	EP 2000-930761	A3	20000516 <--
	WO 2000-US13420	W	20000516 <--
	US 2000-573829	A3	20000518 <--
	US 2005-190412	A3	20050727

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:17506
ED Entered STN: 01 Dec 2000
GI



I



II

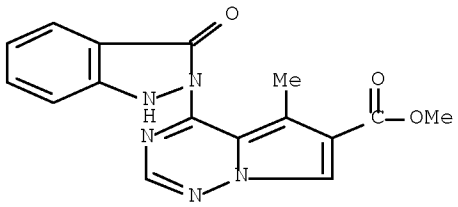
AB Title compds. [I; X, Y independently = O, OCO, S, SO, SO2, CO, CO2, NH, NHCO, NHCONH, bond; Z = O, S, N, CH; R1 = H, CH3, OH, OCH3, SH, SCH3, NH2, CO2H, NO2, CN, halo; R2, R3 independently = H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heterocyclo; R4, R5 independently = H, alkyl, aryl, heterocyclo; R4-R5 = monocyclic 5-7 membered cyclic ring, bicyclic 7-11 membered cyclic ring; R6 = H, alkyl, aryl, heterocyclo, halo], enantiomers, diastereomers, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, prodrugs, carriers, and solvates, which inhibit the tyrosine kinase activity of growth factor receptors such as VEGFR-2, FGFR-1, PDGFR, HER-1, HER-2 and produce antiangiogenic effect, are prepared Title compds. I are useful as anti-cancer agents, antiinflammatories and agents for the treatment of diseases associated with signal transduction pathways operating through growth factor receptors. Thus, the title compound II was prepared

IT 310443-16-4P

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of pyrrolotriazines as kinases inhibitors useful in treating inflammation, cancer, and proliferative diseases)

RN 310443-16-4 HCAPLUS

CN Pyrrolo[2,1-f][1,2,4]triazine-6-carboxylic acid, 4-(1,3-dihydro-3-oxo-2H-indazol-2-yl)-5-methyl-, methyl ester (CA INDEX NAME)



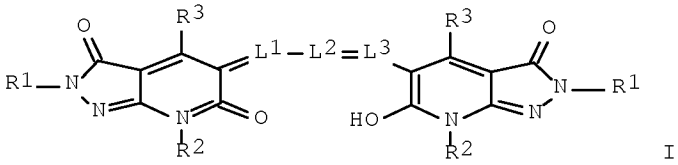
REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L41 ANSWER 12 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:205746 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:258203

TITLE: Photothermographic material containing dye to be decolored on heating
INVENTOR(S): Kamosaki, Toru
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 32 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000089414	A	20000331	JP 1998-252946	19980907 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-252946 19980907 <--
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 132:258203
ED Entered STN: 31 Mar 2000
GI



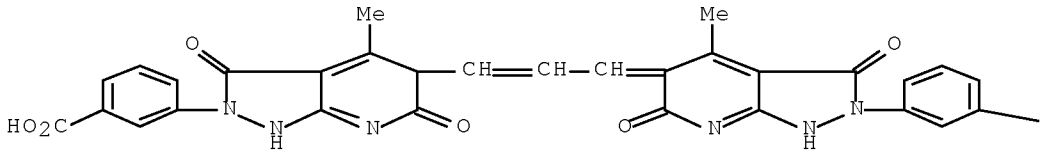
I

AB The material comprises photog. layers containing photosensitive Ag halide grains, a color developer (or its precursor), a coupler, and a binder and ≥1 Ag-containing light insensitive layer contains a conjugated methine dye I (R1 = H, alkyl, aryl, heterocycle; R2 = H, alkyl, aryl, heterocycle, COR4, SO2R4; R3 = H, cyano, OH, COOH, alkyl, aryl, CO2R4, OR4, NR5R6, CONR5R6, NR5COR4, NR5SO2R4, NR5CONR5R6; R4 = alkyl, aryl; R5, R6 = H, alkyl, aryl; L1, L2, L3 = methine), which is decolored by reacting with a discoloring agent on heating. The material having the decoloring dye in antihalation layer, etc., shows improved color separation and sharpness after storage.

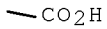
IT 262360-67-8 262360-69-0
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(photothermog. material involving nonphotosensitive layer containing conjugated methine dye to be decolored on heating)

RN 262360-67-8 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3-[5-[3-[2-(3-carboxyphenyl)-1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-4-methyl-3,6-dioxo-5H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-5-ylidene]-1-propenyl]-1,3,5,6-tetrahydro-4-methyl-3,6-dioxo-2H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-2-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

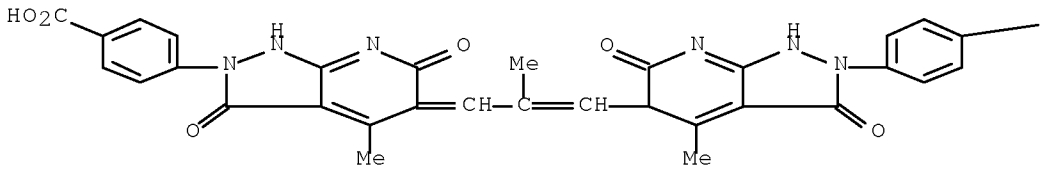


PAGE 1-B



RN 262360-69-0 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 4-[5-[3-[2-(4-carboxyphenyl)-1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-4-methyl-3,6-dioxo-5H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-5-ylidene]-2-methyl-1-propenyl]-1,3,5,6-tetrahydro-4-methyl-3,6-dioxo-2H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-2-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

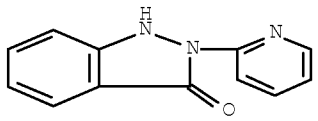


PAGE 1-B

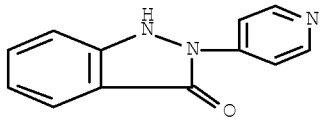
L41 ANSWER 13 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:768118 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:92965
TITLE: Electron ionization mass spectrometric studies of 1,2-dihydro-2-[2'-pyridyl, 4'-pyridyl and 2',6'-pyrimidyl)-3H-indazol-3-ones
AUTHOR(S): Raza, Abdul R.; Rama, Nasim H.; Rehman, I.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, 45320, Pak.
SOURCE: Journal of the Chemical Society of Pakistan (1999), 21(1), 65-68
CODEN: JCSPDF; ISSN: 0253-5106
PUBLISHER: Chemical Society of Pakistan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 06 Dec 1999
AB Electron-ionization mass spectra (EIMS) of 1,2-dihydro-2-(2-pyridyl-, -4-pyridyl and -2,6-pyrimidyl)-3H-indazol-3-ones and their related 2-nitrobenzamides are described. The mol. formulas are further confirmed by high-resolution EIMS matching of mol.-ion peaks.
IT 74152-92-4, 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-2-(2-pyridinyl)-

255044-14-5, 1,2-Dihydro-2-(4-pyridinyl)-3H-indazol-3-one
255044-15-6, 1,2-Dihydro-2-(2-pyrimidinyl)-3H-indazol-3-one
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(electron-ionization mass spectrometric studies of dihydropyridyl- and -pyrimidylindazolones and related nitrobenzamides)

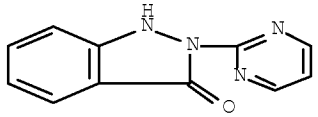
RN 74152-92-4 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-2-(2-pyridinyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 255044-14-5 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-2-(4-pyridinyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



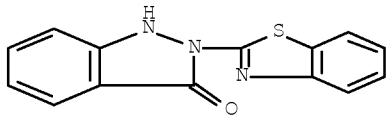
RN 255044-15-6 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-2-(2-pyrimidinyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



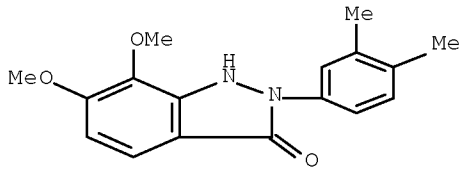
REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L41 ANSWER 14 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:768115 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:92964
TITLE: Electron ionization mass spectrometric studies of 1,2-dihydro-2-[2-(1,3-benzothiazolyl)]-3H-indazol-3-one and 1,2-dihydro-2-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)-6,7-dimethoxy-3H-indazol-3-one
AUTHOR(S): Raza, Abdul R.; Rama, Nasim H.; Rehman, I.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, 45320, Pak.
SOURCE: Journal of the Chemical Society of Pakistan (1999), 21(1), 52-56
CODEN: JCSPDF; ISSN: 0253-5106
PUBLISHER: Chemical Society of Pakistan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 06 Dec 1999
AB Electron-ionization mass spectra of the title compds. and their related compds. 2,3,4-N3R2C6H2CONHR1 (R = H, MeO; R1 = 1,3-benzothiazol-2-yl, 3,4-xylyl) are described using low-resolution electron-impact mass spectrometry (EIMS). The mol. formulas are further confirmed by high-resolution peak matching of mol.-ion peaks exhibited by EIMS.
IT 175653-66-4, 3H-Indazol-3-one, 2-(2-benzothiazolyl)-1,2-dihydro-
255044-20-3, 2-(3,4-Dimethylphenyl)-1,2-dihydro-6,7-dimethoxy-3H-indazol-3-one
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(electron-ionization mass spectra of dihydro(benzothiazolyl)- and -dimethoxy(dimethylphenyl)indazolones and related azidobenzamides)
RN 175653-66-4 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 2-(2-benzothiazolyl)-1,2-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



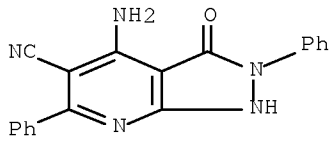
RN 255044-20-3 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 2-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)-1,2-dihydro-6,7-dimethoxy- (CA INDEX NAME)



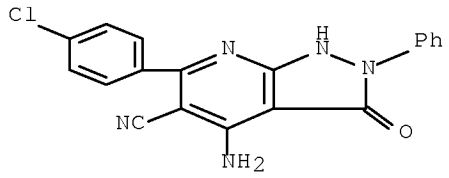
REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L41 ANSWER 15 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:753648 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:151725
TITLE: New synthesis of pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridines
AUTHOR(S): Youssef, A. M. S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, University of Cairo, Giza, Egypt
SOURCE: Egyptian Journal of Chemistry (1999), 42(3), 293-300
CODEN: EGJCA3; ISSN: 0449-2285
PUBLISHER: National Information and Documentation Centre
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 132:151725

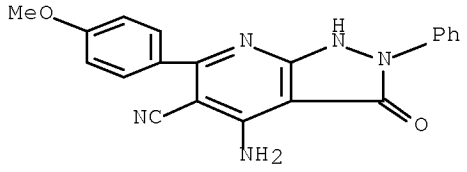
ED Entered STN: 28 Nov 1999
AB Reaction of 3-amino-4,5-dihydro-1-phenyl-5-pyrazolone with ArCH:CRCN [Ar = Ph, 4-ClC6H4, 4-MeOC6H4, R = CN, CSNH2, CO2Et, Bz] gave pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridinecarbonitriles.
IT 257872-98-3P 257872-99-4P 257873-00-0P
257873-01-1P 257873-02-2P 257873-03-3P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridinecarbonitriles)
RN 257872-98-3 HCAPLUS
CN 1H-Pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-carbonitrile, 4-amino-2,3-dihydro-3-oxo-2,6-diphenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



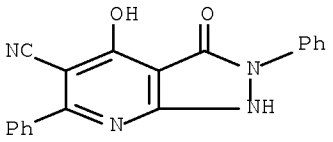
RN 257872-99-4 HCAPLUS
CN 1H-Pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-carbonitrile, 4-amino-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-2,3-dihydro-3-oxo-2-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



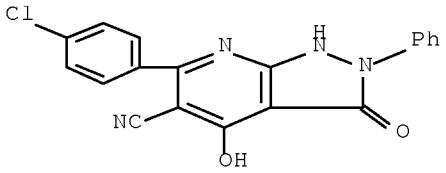
RN 257873-00-0 HCAPLUS
CN 1H-Pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-carbonitrile, 4-amino-2,3-dihydro-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-oxo-2-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



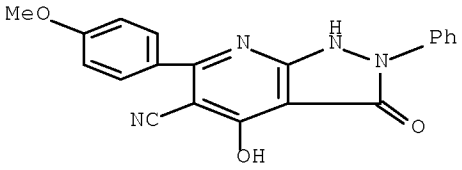
RN 257873-01-1 HCAPLUS
CN 1H-Pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-carbonitrile, 2,3-dihydro-4-hydroxy-3-oxo-2,6-diphenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 257873-02-2 HCAPLUS
CN 1H-Pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-carbonitrile, 6-(4-chlorophenyl)-2,3-dihydro-4-hydroxy-3-oxo-2-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 257873-03-3 HCAPLUS
CN 1H-Pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-5-carbonitrile, 2,3-dihydro-4-hydroxy-6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-oxo-2-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



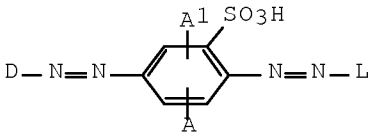
REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L41 ANSWER 60 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:214752 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:214752
TITLE: Polyazo and disazo reactive dyes and their use
INVENTOR(S): Herd, Karl Josef
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

EP 292825	A2	19881130	EP 1988-107805	19880516 <--
EP 292825	A3	19890308		
EP 292825	B1	19910807		
R: CH, DE, FR, GB, LI				
DE 3717814	A1	19881208	DE 1987-3717814	19870527 <--
US 5093484	A	19920303	US 1988-196168	19880518 <--
JP 63309560	A	19881216	JP 1988-124040	19880523 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1987-3717814 A 19870527 <--
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 110:214752
ED Entered STN: 10 Jun 1989
GI



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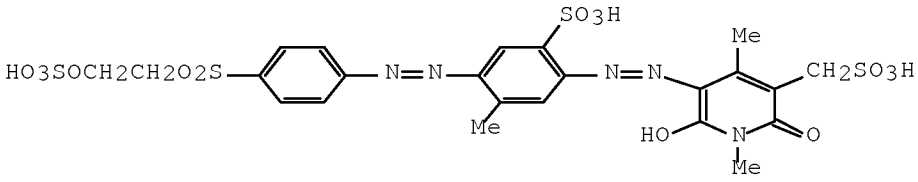


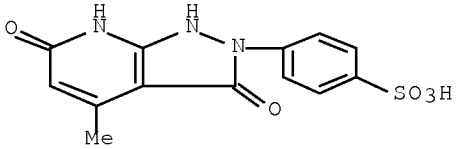
II

AB Disazo reactive dyes I [A, A1 = H, C1-4 alkyl, C1-4 alkoxy, halogen; D = fiber-reactive group-containing (un)substituted Ph or naphthyl residue; L = coupling component residue], useful for dyeing or printing hydroxyl and/or carbonamide group-containing fabrics, are prepared 4'-(β-Hydroxyethylsulfonyl)-2-methyl-4-aminoazobenzene was sulfonated with oleum and the intermediate diazotized and coupled with 3-(aminocarbonyl)-1,4- dimethyl-5-sulfomethyl-6-hydroxy-2-pyridone Na salt, forming II, λmax 455 nm, which dyed wool in a fast orange-yellow shade.

IT 86104-85-0
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(coupling of, with diazotized (sulfatoethylsulfonyl)methylsulfoaminoazo benzene)

RN 86104-85-0 HCAPLUS

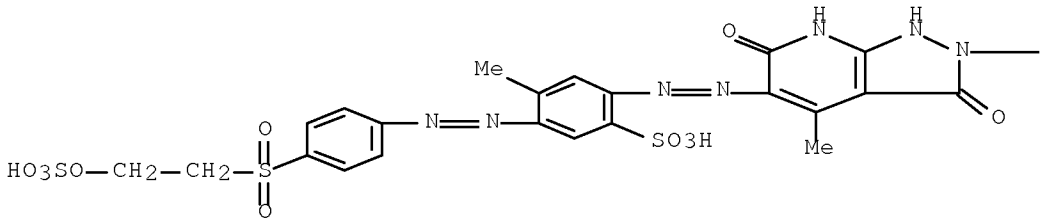
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-(1,3,6,7-tetrahydro-4-methyl-3,6-dioxo-2H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-2-yl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



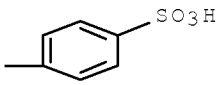
IT 119894-83-6P

RL: PREP (Preparation)
(manufacture of, as reactive brown dye)
RN 119894-83-6 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-methyl-5-[[4-[[2-(sulfooxy)ethyl]sulfonyl]phenyl]azo]-2-[[2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-4-methyl-3,6-dioxo-2-(4-sulfophenyl)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-5-yl]azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

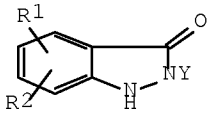


L41 ANSWER 61 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:192811 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:192811
TITLE: Preparation of 1,2-dihydro-3H-indazol-3-ones as lipoxygenase inhibitors.
INVENTOR(S): Bruneau, Pierre Andre Raymond; Carey, Frank; Delvare, Christian Robert Ernest; Gibson, Keith Hopkinson; McMillan, Rodger Martin
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, UK; ICI Pharma S. A.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 90 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 284174	A1	19880928	EP 1988-300281	19880114 <--
EP 284174	B1	19920729		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
IL 84944	A	19920216	IL 1987-84944	19871225 <--
AU 8783175	A	19880721	AU 1987-83175	19871231 <--
AU 606112	B2	19910131		
ZA 8800046	A	19880831	ZA 1988-46	19880105 <--
FI 8800195	A	19880720	FI 1988-195	19880118 <--
NO 8800182	A	19880720	NO 1988-182	19880118 <--
JP 63253069	A	19881020	JP 1988-7096	19880118 <--

DK 8800228	A	19880720	DK 1988-228		19880119 <--
US 5173496	A	19921222	US 1992-863333		19920402 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 1987-400122	A	19870119 <--
			EP 1987-401798	A	19870731 <--
			US 1988-143373	B1	19880113 <--
			US 1990-532348	B1	19900605 <--

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 110:192811
ED Entered STN: 26 May 1989
GI



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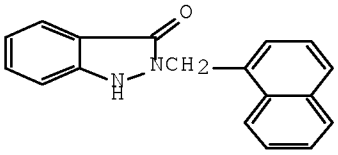
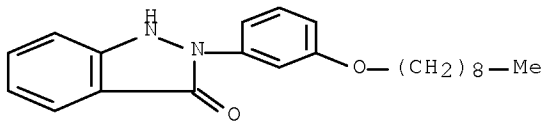


II

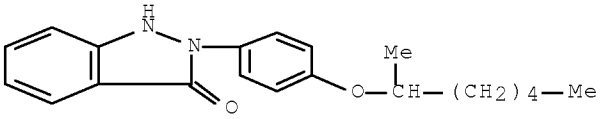
AB Dihydroindazolines I (R1 = H, halo, NO2, OH, C2-6 alkanoyloxy, C1-6 alkyl, C1-6 alkoxy, C1-4 fluoroalkyl, C2-6 alkanoyl, NH2, C1-6 alkylamino, di(C1-4 alkyl)amino, C2-6 alkanoylamino, C1-6 hydroxyalkyl; R2 = H, halo, C1-6 alkyl, C1-6 alkoxy; Y = wide variety of substituents), many of which are new, are useful as 5-lipoxygenase inhibitors. Reductive cyclization of N-(1-naphthylmethyl)-2-nitrobenzamide by powdered Zn and NaOH in ag. MeOH gave dihydro(naphthylmethyl)indazoline II. In an in vitro assay using heparinized rat blood and challenge by the Ca ionophore A23187, II had IC50 values of 0.8 μM vs. LTB4 and 100 μM vs. PGE2.

IT 120273-69-0P 120273-73-6P 120273-75-8P
120273-83-8P 120273-86-1P 120273-87-2P
120273-91-8P 120273-93-0P 120273-94-1P
120274-01-3P 120274-04-6P 120274-06-8P
120274-07-9P 120274-08-0P 120274-12-6P
120274-13-7P 120274-14-8P 120274-16-0P
120274-17-1P 120274-64-8P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of, as lipoxygenase inhibitor)

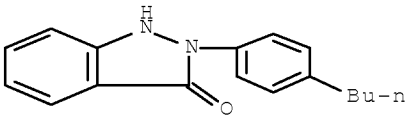
RN 120273-69-0 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-2-[3-(nonyloxy)phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



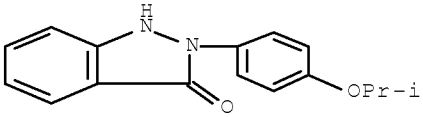
RN 120273-73-6 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-2-[4-[(1-methylhexyl)oxy]phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



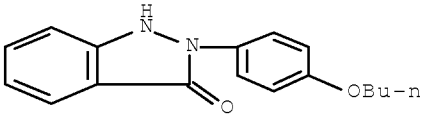
RN 120273-75-8 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 2-(4-butylphenyl)-1,2-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



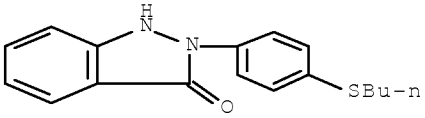
RN 120273-83-8 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-2-[4-(1-methylethoxy)phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



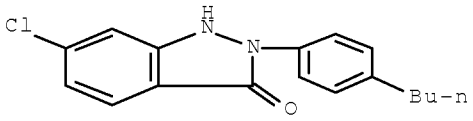
RN 120273-86-1 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 2-(4-butoxyphenyl)-1,2-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



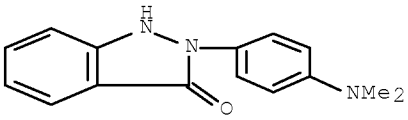
RN 120273-87-2 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 2-[4-(butylthio)phenyl]-1,2-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



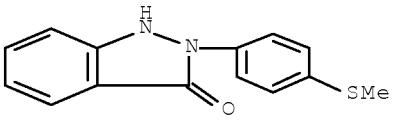
RN 120273-91-8 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 2-(4-butylphenyl)-6-chloro-1,2-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



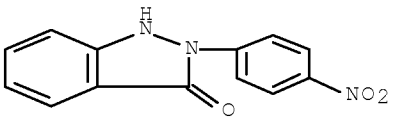
RN 120273-93-0 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 2-[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-1,2-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



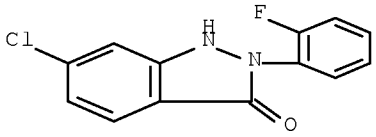
RN 120273-94-1 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-2-[4-(methylthio)phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



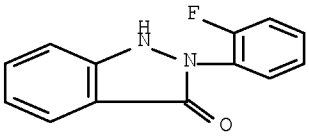
RN 120274-01-3 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-2-(4-nitrophenyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



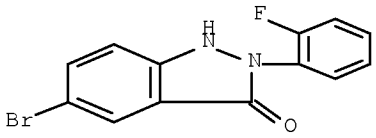
RN 120274-04-6 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 6-chloro-2-(2-fluorophenyl)-1,2-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



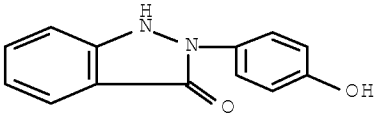
RN 120274-06-8 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 2-(2-fluorophenyl)-1,2-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



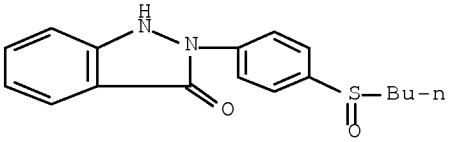
RN 120274-07-9 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 5-bromo-2-(2-fluorophenyl)-1,2-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



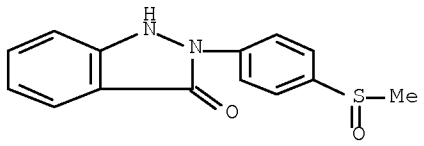
RN 120274-08-0 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



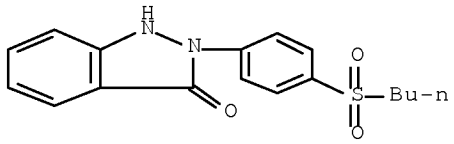
RN 120274-12-6 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 2-[4-(butylsulfinyl)phenyl]-1,2-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



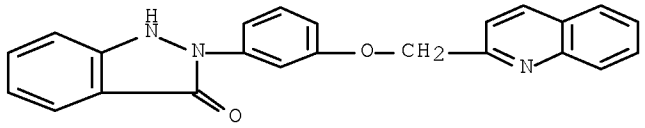
RN 120274-13-7 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-2-[4-(methylsulfinyl)phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



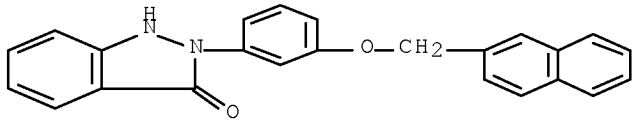
RN 120274-14-8 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 2-[4-(butylsulfonyl)phenyl]-1,2-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



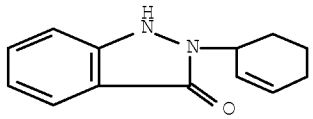
RN 120274-16-0 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-2-[3-(2-quinolinylmethoxy)phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



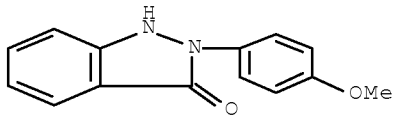
RN 120274-17-1 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-2-[3-(2-naphthalenylmethoxy)phenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



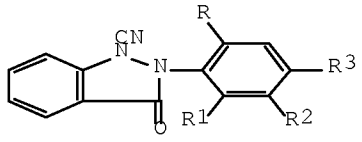
RN 120274-64-8 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 2-(2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-1,2-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 74152-89-9
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, in synthesis of lipoxygenase-inhibiting dihydroindazolones)
RN 74152-89-9 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



L41 ANSWER 62 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:492072 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:92072
TITLE: Thermal rearrangement of 2-aryl-1-cyanoindazol-3-ones
AUTHOR(S): Bird, C. W.; Kapili, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., King's Coll., London, W8 7AH, UK
SOURCE: Tetrahedron (1987), 43(20), 4621-4
CODEN: TETRAB; ISSN: 0040-4020
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 109:92072
ED Entered STN: 17 Sep 1988
GI



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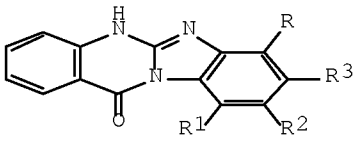


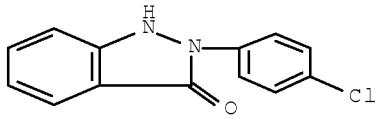
II

AB 2-Aryl-1-cyanoindazol-3-ones (I; R, R1, R2 = H, Me; R3 = H, Cl, Me, OMe) were prepared, and their thermal rearrangement to the corresponding

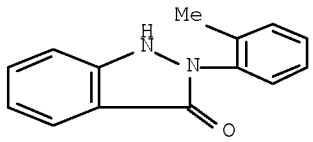
benzimidazo[2,1-b]quinazolones (II) was examined Quant. studies using differential scanning calorimetry provided rates, energies and entropies of activation. The rates of rearrangement of the 2-(p-substituted phenyl) compds. are correlated to the Hammett relationship by using σ+ substituent consts. In the case of the 2-(2,6-dimethylphenyl) and 2-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl) compds. rearrangement is accompanied by [1,9] sigmatropic shifts of the obstructing Me groups.

IT 17049-63-7 74152-87-7 74152-88-8
74152-89-9 74152-91-3
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(cyanation of)

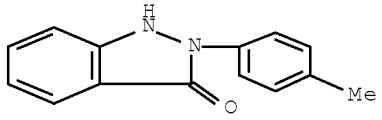
RN 17049-63-7 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,2-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



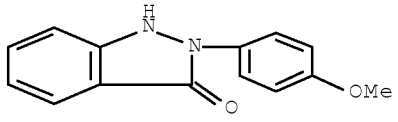
RN 74152-87-7 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-2-(2-methylphenyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



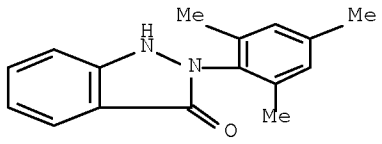
RN 74152-88-8 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-2-(4-methylphenyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



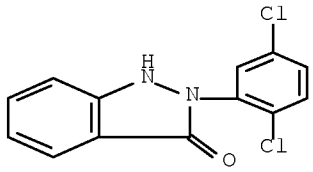
RN 74152-89-9 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



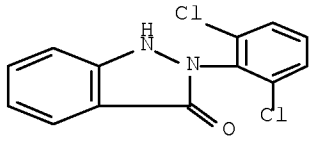
RN 74152-91-3 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-2-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



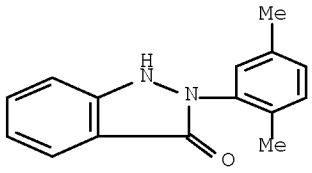
IT 115819-39-1P 115819-40-4P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and attempted cyanation of)
RN 115819-39-1 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 2-(2,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,2-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



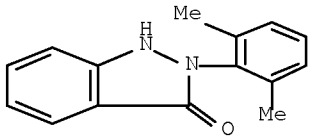
RN 115819-40-4 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 2-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)-1,2-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



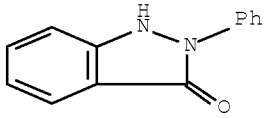
IT 115819-37-9P 115819-38-0P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and cyanation of)
RN 115819-37-9 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 2-(2,5-dimethylphenyl)-1,2-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 115819-38-0 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 2-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-1,2-dihydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 17049-65-9P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 17049-65-9 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-2-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

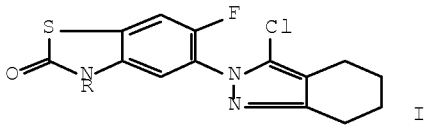


L41 ANSWER 63 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:37827 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:37827
TITLE: Preparation of chlorofluorobenzothiazolonyltetrahydroindazoles as herbicides
INVENTOR(S): Haga, Toru; Nagano, Eiki; Morita, Kouichi; Sato, Ryo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 235567	A2	19870909	EP 1987-101138	19870128 <--
EP 235567	A3	19910109		
EP 235567	B1	19940112		
R: DE, GB, IT				

JP 62238268	A	19871019	JP 1986-79661		19860407 <--
JP 62238284	A	19871019	JP 1986-79662		19860407 <--
JP 06067931	B	19940831			
JP 62238285	A	19871019	JP 1986-79663		19860407 <--
JP 06067932	B	19940831			
JP 62238269	A	19871019	JP 1986-81420		19860409 <--
JP 62238270	A	19871019	JP 1986-81421		19860409 <--
JP 62252787	A	19871104	JP 1987-12846		19870122 <--
JP 07100703	B	19951101			
US 4820333	A	19890411	US 1987-8314		19870129 <--
US 4831150	A	19890516	US 1988-203906		19880608 <--
US 4831149	A	19890516	US 1988-204018		19880608 <--
JP 06321922	A	19941122	JP 1994-248		19940106 <--
JP 2503930	B2	19960605			
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1986-19044	A	19860129 <--
			JP 1986-79661	A	19860407 <--
			JP 1986-79662	A	19860407 <--
			JP 1986-79663	A	19860407 <--
			JP 1986-81420	A	19860409 <--
			JP 1986-81421	A	19860409 <--
			JP 1987-12846		19870122 <--
			US 1987-8314	A3	19870129 <--

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 108:37827
ED Entered STN: 06 Feb 1988
GI



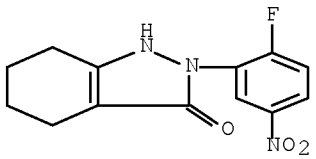
I

AB The title compds. [I; R = C1-5 alkyl, C3-4 alkenyl, C3-4 alkynyl, C1-3 alkoxy (C1-2)alkyl] were prepared as herbicides. I (R = H) was added to a suspension of NaH in DMF at 0° and the mixture was stirred 30 min. BrCH2C.tplbond.CH was added and the mixture was heated at 50-60° for 2-3 h to give I (R = CH2C.tplbond.CH) (II). At 40 g/are preemergent I gave complete control of velvetleaf. A wettable powder was prepared containing 50 parts II, 3 parts Ca ligninsulfonate, 2 parts Na laurylsulfate, and 45 parts hydrated silica by weight

IT 112269-53-1P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and chlorination of, by trichloromethyl chloroformate)

RN 112269-53-1 HCAPLUS

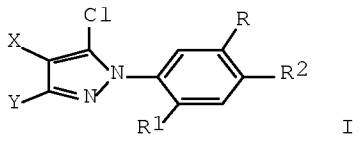
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 2-(2-fluoro-5-nitrophenyl)-1,2,4,5,6,7-hexahydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L41 ANSWER 64 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:576060 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:176060
TITLE: Preparation of 1-(3-aminophenyl)pyrazoles as herbicides and herbicide intermediates
INVENTOR(S): Kawada, Shuji; Kobayashi, Shinichi; Yanagi, Mikio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Kayaku Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

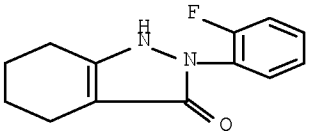
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 62123173	A	19870604	JP 1985-262576	19851125 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1985-262576 19851125 <--
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 107:176060
ED Entered STN: 14 Nov 1987
GI



I

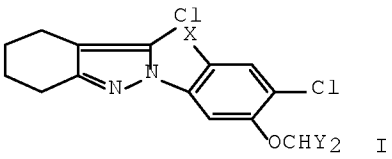
AB The title compds. [I; R = NH2; R1, R2, X, Y = H, halo, alkyl; XY = (CH2)n; n = 3, 4], useful as herbicides and herbicide intermediates (no data), were prepd by nitration of I (R = H) and reduction of the resulting I (R = NO2). HNO3 and concentrated H2SO4 were added dropwise at -5° to a solution of I (R = H, R1 = F, R2 = Cl, X = Br, Y = Me) and the mixture stirred 4 h at -5° to give 88% I (R = NO2, R1 = F, R2 = Cl, X = Br, Y = Me) which was reduced by Fe/HCl to give 86% I (R = NH2, R1 = F, R2 = Cl, X = Br, Y = Me).
IT 110706-34-8P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and chlorination of)
RN 110706-34-8 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 2-(2-fluorophenyl)-1,2,4,5,6,7-hexahydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L41 ANSWER 65 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:98110 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:98110
TITLE: Preparation of 4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-2H-indazole derivatives and herbicides containing them
INVENTOR(S): Hayase, Yoshio; Ohtsuka, Toshikazu; Ide, Kinya; Takahashi, Toshio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shionogi and Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 24 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 197495	A1	19861015	EP 1986-104455	19860402 <--
EP 197495	B1	19900711		
R: DE, FR, IT				
US 4695312	A	19870922	US 1986-846051	19860331 <--
JP 62030761	A	19870209	JP 1986-77452	19860402 <--
JP 05075747	B	19931021		
GB 2173501	A	19861015	GB 1986-8198	19860403 <--
GB 2173501	B	19880817		

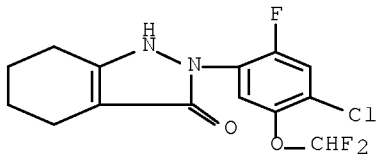
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1985-71428 A 19850403 <--
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 106:98110; MARPAT 106:98110
ED Entered STN: 05 Apr 1987
GI



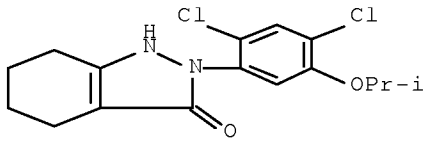
I

AB The title compds. I (X, Y = halo) are prepared as herbicides. Thus, 3-chloro-2-(2,4-dichloro-5-hydroxyphenyl)-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-2H-indazole was reacted with ClCHF2, in NaOH-containing dioxane, at 50-60°, to give I (X = Cl, Y = F) (II). Pre-emergence 10 g II/are totally controlled large crabgrass and slender amaranth, with no injury to wheat, soybean, and cotton.
IT 106969-05-5P 106969-08-8P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(preparation and chlorination of)
RN 106969-05-5 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 2-[4-chloro-5-(difluoromethoxy)-2-fluorophenyl]-1,2,4,5,6,7-hexahydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



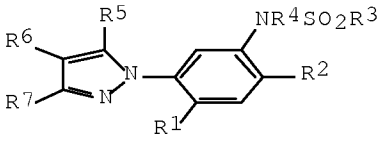
RN 106969-08-8 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 2-[2,4-dichloro-5-(1-methylethoxy)phenyl]-1,2,4,5,6,7-hexahydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



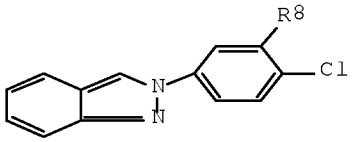
L41 ANSWER 66 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:626551 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:226551
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 105:36587a,36590a
TITLE: (Sulfonamidophenyl)pyrazoles and their use as herbicides
INVENTOR(S): Yanagi, Mikio; Kawada, Shuji; Futatsuya, Fumio; Kobayashi, Kenji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Kayaku Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 39 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE	
EP 191303	A1	19860820	EP 1986-100385		19860114	<--
R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI						
JP 61165374	A	19860726	JP 1985-3957		19850116	<--
JP 62033155	A	19870213	JP 1985-171793		19850806	<--
US 4666507	A	19870519	US 1985-814395		19851230	<--
BR 8600123	A	19860923	BR 1986-123		19860115	<--
NL 8601766	A	19870302	NL 1986-1766		19860707	<--
BE 905091	A1	19870112	BE 1986-216907		19860711	<--
ES 2000669	A6	19880316	ES 1986-302		19860715	<--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1985-3957	A	19850116	<--
			JP 1985-171793	A	19850806	<--

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 105:226551; MARPAT 105:226551
ED Entered STN: 26 Dec 1986
GI



I

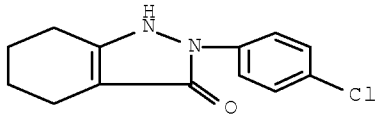


II

AB The title compds. [I; R1 = H, halo, Me; R2 = H, halo, alkyl; R3 = PhCH2, (substituted) lower alkyl, Ph; R4 = H, alkenyl, alkynyl, (substituted) alkyl, (halo-substituted) MeSO2, Ph; R5 = halo; R6, R7 = Me, Et; R6R7 = (CH2)3, (CH2)4] (.apprx.64 compds.) were prepared as herbicides. Thus, benzopyrazole II (R8 = NO2) was reduced to the amine which was treated with (F3CSO2)2O to give 50% II (R8 = NHSO2CF3) (III). At 0.8 g/are, III gave complete control of barnyardgrass, broadleaf weeds, and bulrush, without damage to preemegent rice in flooded fields. The title compds. also controlled weeds in soybeans, cotton, corn, wheat, and sunflowers without damage to crops.

IT 64486-21-1P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and reaction of)

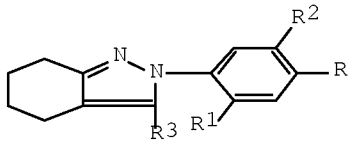
RN 64486-21-1 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,2,4,5,6,7-hexahydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L41 ANSWER 67 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:148872 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:148872
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 104:23569a,23572a
TITLE: Tetrahydroindazoles
INVENTOR(S): Naohara, Tetsuo; Natsume, Fumitsugu; Yotsuya, Toyohiko; Suzuki, Seiichi; Kabe, Hiroshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 14 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

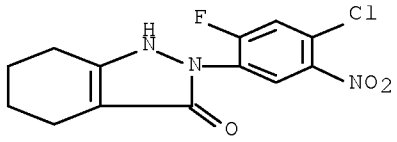
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

JP 60233061 A 19851119 JP 1984-89665 19840504 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1984-89665 19840504 <--
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 104:148872
ED Entered STN: 03 May 1986
GI

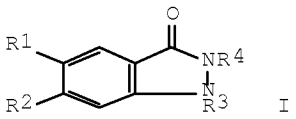


I

AB The title compds. [I, R = Cl, Br; R1 = F, Cl, MeO; R2 = NO2, substituted amino or sulfonyl, sulfinyl, or sulfenyl; R3 = halo, MeO], useful as herbicides (effective at 5,10,20 g/are), were prepared Thus, refluxing a mixture of 15.0 g 2-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-5-nitrophenyl)-1,2,4,5,6,7-hexahydro- 3H-indazol-3-one and 11.6 g POCl3 for 5 h gave 5.80 g I [R = R3 = Cl, R1 = F, R2 = NO2].
IT 101303-75-7
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(chlorination of)
RN 101303-75-7 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 2-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-5-nitrophenyl)-1,2,4,5,6,7-hexahydro- (CA INDEX NAME)



L41 ANSWER 68 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:203128 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:203128
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 100:30709a,30712a
TITLE: Hypolipidemic activity of phthalimide derivatives. 7. Structure-activity studies of indazolone analogs
AUTHOR(S): Wyrick, Steven D.; Voorstad, P. Josee; Cocolas, George; Hall, Iris H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Pharm., Univ. North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC, 27514, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (1984), 27(6), 768-72
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 23 Jun 1984
GI



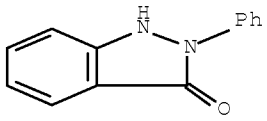
I

AB The indazolone analogs I (R1 = H, Cl, or Me; R2 = H or Cl; R3 = H or CO2Et; R4 = H, C1-5 alkyl, CO2Et, CH2CH2OH, CH2(CH2)2OH, CH2CH2C(O)Me, Ph, (un)substituted benzyl) prepared from the corresponding anthranilic acid by diazotization, alkylation, and decarbethoxylation, were evaluated for antihyperlipidemic activity in CF1 male mice at 20 mg/kg/day, i.p. N2-Butylindazolone (I; R1 = R2 = R3 = H, R4 = Bu) [89438-55-1] was the most active compound Structure activity relations are discussed.

IT 17049-65-9P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and hypolipemic activity of)

RN 17049-65-9 HCAPLUS

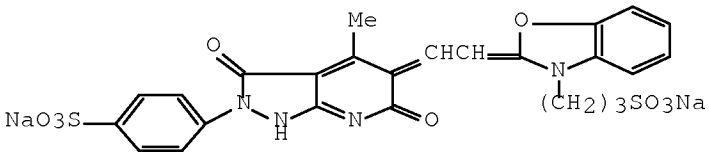
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-2-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L41 ANSWER 69 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:596653 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99:196653
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 99:30279a,30282a
TITLE: Methine dyes
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 58065756	A	19830419	JP 1981-162971	19811012 <--
JP 59005622	B	19840206		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1981-162971	19811012 <--

ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
GI



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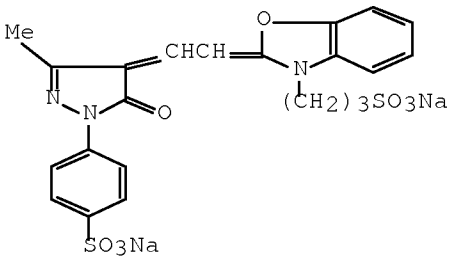


II

AB Pyrazolopyridine ring-containing methines absorbing at longer wavelength than conventional pyrazolinone analogs were prepared These methines form stable solns. and are irreversibly bleached in photog. processes. Thus, 4-methyl-2-(4-sulfophenyl)pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-3,6-dione triethylamine salt [65563-44-2] was treated with anhydro-2-(2-anilinovinyl)-3- (3-sulfopropyl)benzoxazolium hydroxide [55036-57-2] in γ-butyrolactone, Ac2O, and then Et3N, refluxed for 15 min, filtered, and treated with methanolic NaI to give red-orange I [65563-31-7], λmax (H2O) 484 nm, compared with 446 nm for II.

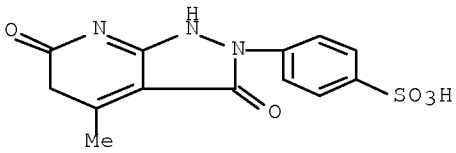
IT 65563-44-2
RL: USES (Uses)
(in methine dye manufacture)

RN 65563-44-2 HCAPLUS

CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-(1,3,5,6-tetrahydro-4-methyl-3,6-dioxo-2H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-2-yl)-, compd. with N,N-diethylethanamine (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

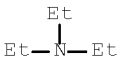
CM 1

CRN 65563-43-1
CMF C13 H11 N3 O5 S



CM 2

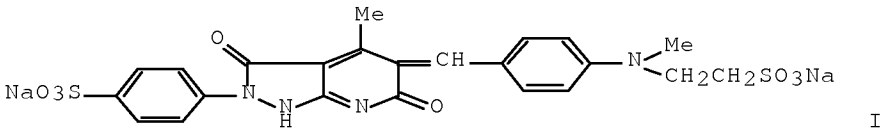
CRN 121-44-8
CMF C6 H15 N



L41 ANSWER 70 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:559944 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99:159944
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 99:24523a,24526a
TITLE: Methine dyes
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 58065757	A	19830419	JP 1981-162972	19811012 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1981-162972	19811012 <--

ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
GI



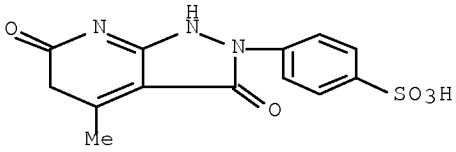
I

AB Pyrazolopyridine methine dyes showing absorption at long wavelength region were prepared These dyes were irreversibly bleached by sulfite and used in photog. materials without inducing fogging or sensitivity lowering. Thus, 4-methyl-2-(4-sulfophenyl)pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-3,6-dione triethylamine salt [65563-44-2] was treated with 4-[N-methyl-N-(2- sulfoethyl)amino]benzaldehyde Na salt [56405-41-5] in the presence of Et3N in γ-butyrolactone for 5 min, treated with AcOH at 150° for 15 min, and stirred with NaI for 10 min to give dark red I [65563-39-5], λmax(H2O) 600 nm.

IT 65563-44-2
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with [methyl(sulfoethyl)amino]benzaldehyde)
RN 65563-44-2 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-(1,3,5,6-tetrahydro-4-methyl-3,6-dioxo-2H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-2-yl)-, compd. with N,N-diethylethanamine (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

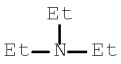
CM 1

CRN 65563-43-1
CMF C13 H11 N3 O5 S

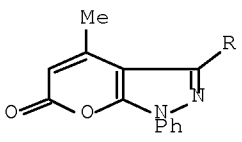


CM 2

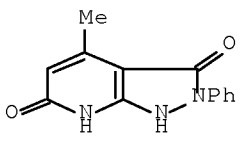
CRN 121-44-8
CMF C6 H15 N



L41 ANSWER 71 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:558316 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99:158316
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 99:24273a,24276a
TITLE: Comparative study of the reactivity of ethyl acetoacetate and ethyl 3-aminocrotonate with pyrazolone derivatives
AUTHOR(S): Maquestiau, A.; Van Haverbeke, Y.; Vanden Eynde, J. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Chim. Org., Univ. Etat, Mons, 7000, Belg.
SOURCE: Bulletin des Societes Chimiques Belges (1983), 92(5), 451-8
CODEN: BSCBAG; ISSN: 0037-9646
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: French
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 99:158316
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
GI



I



II

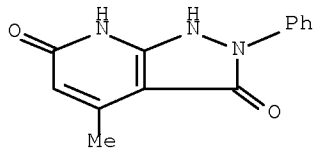
AB Pyrazolinone and pyrazolidinedione compds. reacted with MeCOCH2CO2Et and MeC(NH2):CHCO2Et to yield pyranopyrazoles I (R = Me, OH). 1-Phenyl-3-methyl-2-pyrazolin-5-one was treated with MeCOCH2CO2Et (or its enamine) to give I (R =

Me). Pyrazolopyridine derivative II was obtained from 1-phenyl-3-amino-2-pyrazolin-5-one and MeCOCH2CO2Et (or its enamine).

IT 71290-80-7P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 71290-80-7 HCAPLUS

CN 1H-Pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-3,6(2H,7H)-dione, 4-methyl-2-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L41 ANSWER 72 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:424020 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99:24020

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 99:3887a,3890a

TITLE: 3,6-Dioxo-1,2-dihydro-7H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine azo dyes

INVENTOR(S): Herd, Karl Josef

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G. , Fed. Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 72 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

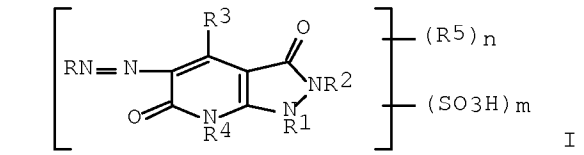
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3138774	A1	19830414	DE 1981-3138774	19810930 <--
EP 75808	A2	19830406	EP 1982-108615	19820918 <--
EP 75808	A3	19830727		
R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI				
JP 58069254	A	19830425	JP 1982-166783	19820927 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1981-3138774 A 19810930 <--

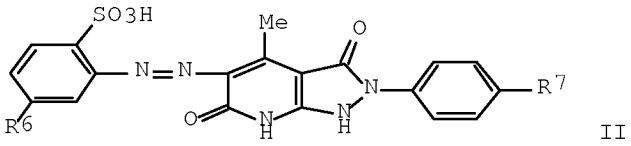
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 99:24020

ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984

GI



I



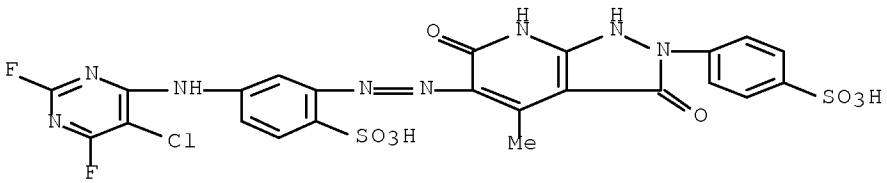
II

AB Dyes of general structure I are prepared, where R represents the residue of a benzene, naphthalene, or heterocyclic diazo component; R1 and R2 = H, acyl, optionally substituted alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, or aralkyl, or O-, NH-, SO-, or SO2-interrupted alkenyl; R3 = H, optionally substituted alkyl or aryl, carboxylate ester, carbamoyl, amino, or optionally substituted heteroaryl; R4 = H, optionally substituted alkyl or aryl, alkenyl, OH, or acylamino; R3 = fiber-reactive group; n = 0-2; and m = 0-6. I in which m ≠ 0 are reactive dyes for cellulose and polyamide fiber, and those with n = 0 which are water soluble are dyes for wool, nylon, leather, and cellulosic fibers. Typical dyes are brown (on nylon and wool) II (R6 = R7 = H) [86104-89-4], prepared by coupling diazotized 2-H2NC6H4SO3H [88-21-1] with 4-methyl-2-phenyl-1,2-dihydro-7H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine- 3,6-dione [71290-80-7], and yellowish brown (on cellulose) II (R6 = 5-chloro-2,6-difluoropyrimidin-4-ylamino, R7 = SO3H) [86104-90-7], prepared by coupling diazotized 2-amino-4-[(5-chloro-2,6-difluoropyrimidin-4-yl)amino]benzenesulfonic acid [26592-28-9] with 4-methyl-2-(4-sulfophenyl)-1,2-dihydro-7H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-3,6- dione [86104-85-0].

IT 86104-90-7
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(dye, for cellulosic textiles, manufacture of)

RN 86104-90-7 HCAPLUS

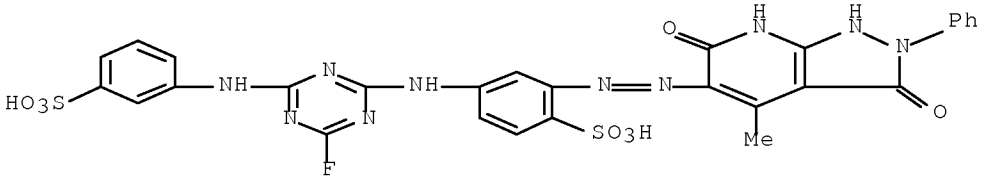
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-[(5-chloro-2,6-difluoro-4-pyrimidinyl)amino]-2-[[2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-4-methyl-3,6-dioxo-2-(4-sulfophenyl)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-5-yl]azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 86104-77-0 86104-78-1
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(dye, for cotton)

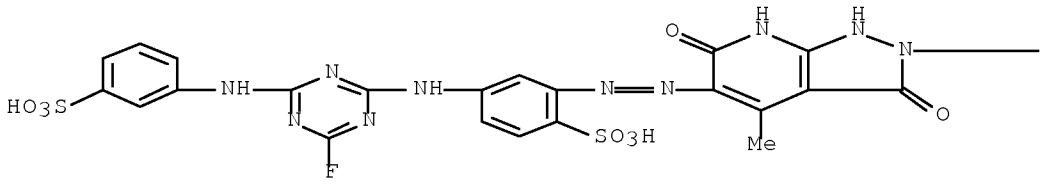
RN 86104-77-0 HCAPLUS

CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-[[4-fluoro-6-[(3-sulfophenyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-2-[(2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-4-methyl-3,6-dioxo-2-phenyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-5-yl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

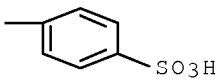


RN 86104-78-1 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 5-[[4-fluoro-6-[(3-sulfophenyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-2-[[2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-4-methyl-3,6-dioxo-2-(4-sulfophenyl)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-5-yl]azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

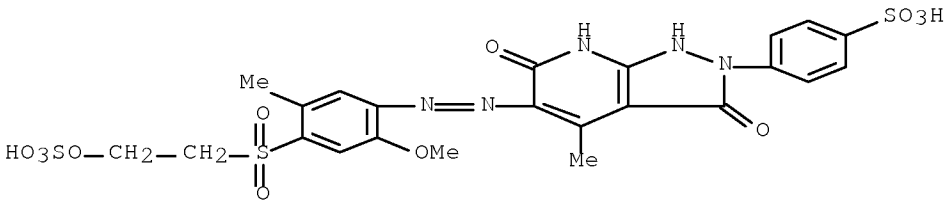
PAGE 1-A



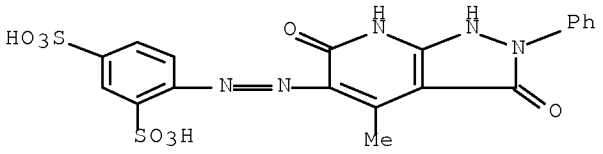
PAGE 1-B



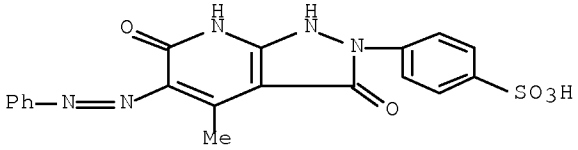
IT 86104-79-2
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(dye, for cotton, manufacture of)
RN 86104-79-2 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-[1,3,6,7-tetrahydro-5-[[2-methoxy-5-methyl-4-[[2-(sulfooxy)ethyl]sulfonyl]phenyl]azo]-4-methyl-3,6-dioxo-2H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-2-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



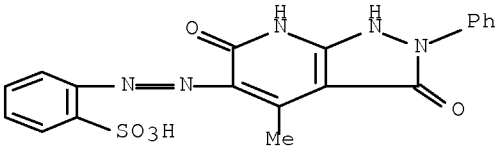
IT 86104-50-9
RL: USES (Uses)
(dye, for leather, manufacture of)
RN 86104-50-9 HCAPLUS
CN 1,3-Benzenedisulfonic acid, 4-[(2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-4-methyl-3,6-dioxo-2-phenyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-5-yl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



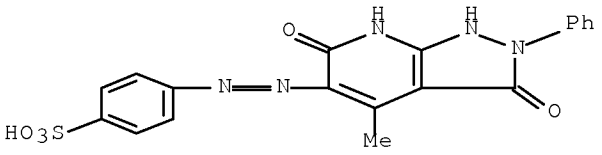
IT 86104-63-4 86104-89-4
RL: USES (Uses)
(dye, for nylon and wool, manufacture of)
RN 86104-63-4 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-[1,3,6,7-tetrahydro-4-methyl-3,6-dioxo-5-(phenylazo)-2H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-2-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



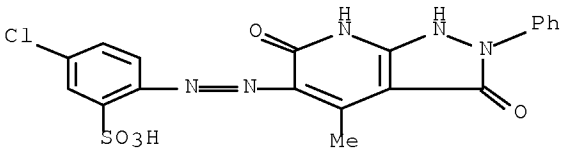
RN 86104-89-4 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 2-[(2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-4-methyl-3,6-dioxo-2-phenyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-5-yl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



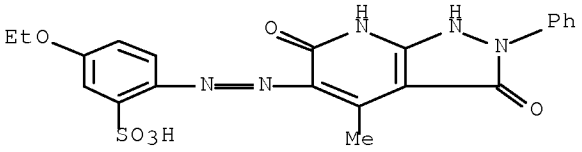
IT 86104-46-3P 86104-47-4P 86104-48-5P
86104-49-6P 86104-51-0P 86104-59-8P
86104-62-3P 86104-64-5P 86104-65-6P
86104-69-0P 86104-71-4P 86104-74-7P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(dye, manufacture of)
RN 86104-46-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-[(2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-4-methyl-3,6-dioxo-2-phenyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-5-yl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



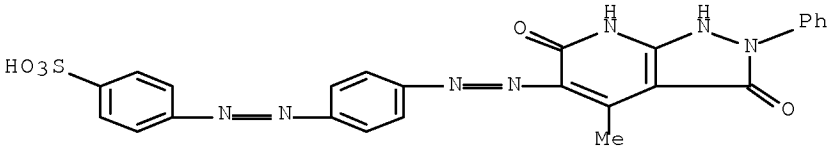
RN 86104-47-4 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 5-chloro-2-[(2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-4-methyl-3,6-dioxo-2-phenyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-5-yl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



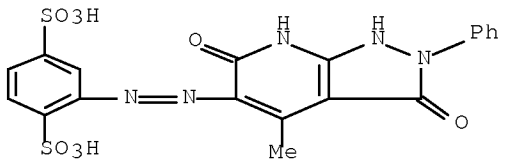
RN 86104-48-5 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 5-ethoxy-2-[(2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-4-methyl-3,6-dioxo-2-phenyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-5-yl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



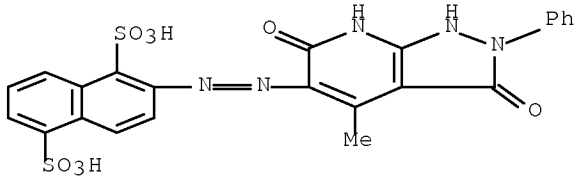
RN 86104-49-6 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-[[4-[(2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-4-methyl-3,6-dioxo-2-phenyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-5-yl)azo]phenyl]azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



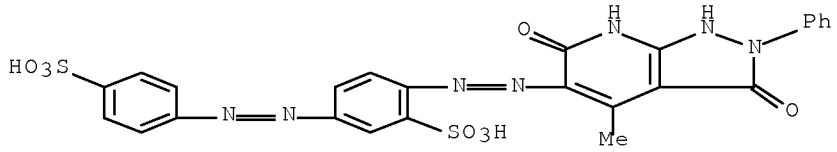
RN 86104-51-0 HCAPLUS
CN 1,4-Benzenedisulfonic acid, 2-[(2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-4-methyl-3,6-dioxo-2-phenyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-5-yl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



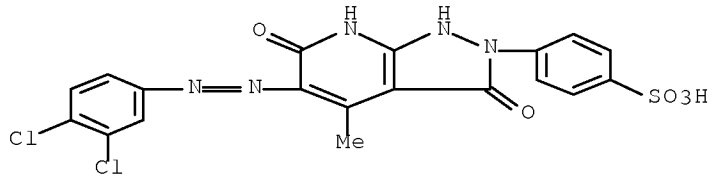
RN 86104-59-8 HCAPLUS
CN 1,5-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 2-[(2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-4-methyl-3,6-dioxo-2-phenyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-5-yl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 86104-62-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 5-[(4-sulfophenyl)azo]-2-[(2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-4-methyl-3,6-dioxo-2-phenyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-5-yl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

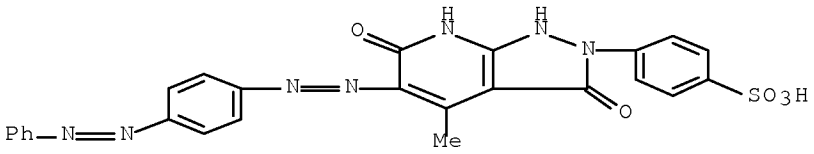


RN 86104-64-5 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-[5-[(3,4-dichlorophenyl)azo]-1,3,6,7-tetrahydro-4-methyl-3,6-dioxo-2H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-2-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

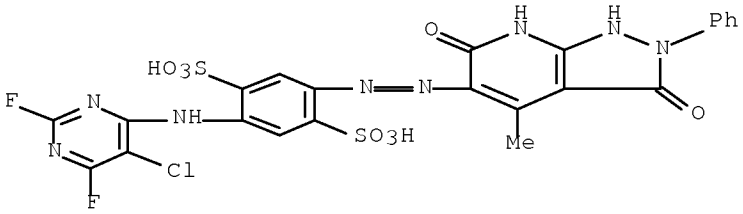


RN 86104-65-6 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-[1,3,6,7-tetrahydro-4-methyl-3,6-dioxo-5-[[4-

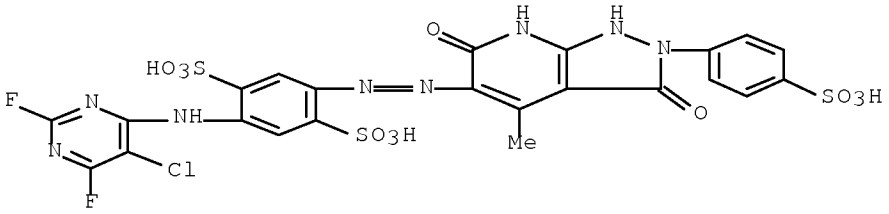
(phenylazo)phenyl]azo]-2H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-2-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



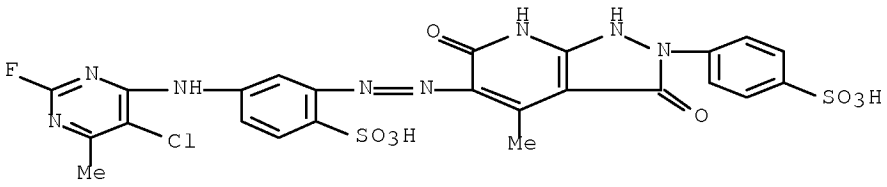
RN 86104-69-0 HCAPLUS
CN 1,4-Benzenedisulfonic acid, 2-[(5-chloro-2,6-difluoro-4-pyrimidinyl)amino]-5-[(2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-4-methyl-3,6-dioxo-2-phenyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-5-yl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



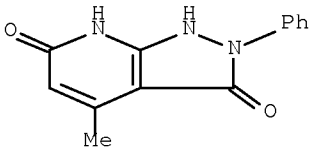
RN 86104-71-4 HCAPLUS
CN 1,4-Benzenedisulfonic acid, 2-[(5-chloro-2,6-difluoro-4-pyrimidinyl)amino]-5-[[2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-4-methyl-3,6-dioxo-2-(4-sulfophenyl)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-5-yl]azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



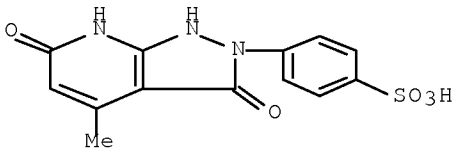
RN 86104-74-7 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-[(5-chloro-2-fluoro-6-methyl-4-pyrimidinyl)amino]-2-[[2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-4-methyl-3,6-dioxo-2-(4-sulfophenyl)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-5-yl]azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 71290-80-7P 86104-85-0P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and coupling of, with diazotized aniline derivs.)
RN 71290-80-7 HCAPLUS
CN 1H-Pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-3,6(2H,7H)-dione, 4-methyl-2-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

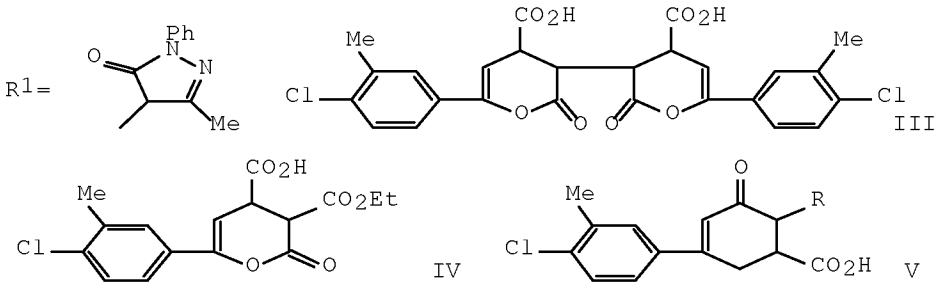


RN 86104-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-(1,3,6,7-tetrahydro-4-methyl-3,6-dioxo-2H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-2-yl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



L41 ANSWER 73 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:143069 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:143069
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 98:21785a,21788a
TITLE: Behavior of β-(4-chloro-3-methylbenzoyl)acrylic acid towards carbon nucleophiles under Michael reaction conditions
AUTHOR(S): El-Hashash, M. A.; Mohamed, M. M.; Islam, I. E.; Abo-Baker, O. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Sci., Ain Shams Univ., Cairo, Egypt
SOURCE: Indian Journal of Chemistry, Section B: Organic Chemistry Including Medicinal Chemistry (1982), 21B(8), 735-9
CODEN: IJSBDB; ISSN: 0376-4699
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

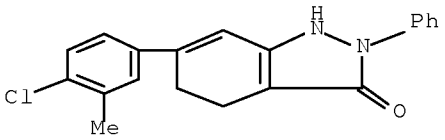
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 98:143069
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
GI



AB Treating 4,3-Cl(Me)C6H3COCH:CHCO2H (I) with active methylene compds., e.g., cyclohexanone, cyclopentanone, camphor, R1H and EtO2CCH2CN in alc. NaOH at 40° gave Michael adducts 4,3-Cl(Me)C6H3COCH2CHRCO2H (II; R = 2-oxocyclohexyl, 2-oxocyclopentyl, 3-camphoryl, R1); using EtO2CCH2COMe and EtO2CCH2Ph in boiling alc. NaOH gave II (R = CH2COMe, CH2Ph). I on treatment with (EtO2CCH2)2 in the presence of NaOMe at room temperature gave III. Fusing III with (EtO2C)2CH2, MeCOEt, or CH2(COMe)2, resp., in NaOMe gave IV, V (R = Me, CO2Et) and an oily CH2(COMe)2 product whose hydrolysis with 10% KOH gave V (R = H).

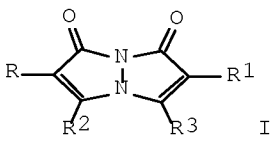
IT 84797-23-9P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and Diels-Alder reaction of)

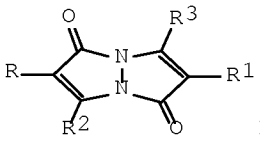
RN 84797-23-9 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 6-(4-chloro-3-methylphenyl)-1,2,4,5-tetrahydro-2-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

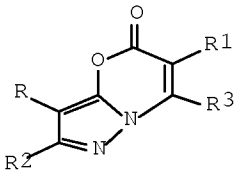


L41 ANSWER 74 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:561974 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97:161974
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 97:27005a,27008a
TITLE: Bimanes. 15. Kinetics and mechanism of the hydroxide ion reaction with 1,5-diazabicyclo[3.3.0]octadienediones (9,10-dioxabimanes)
AUTHOR(S): Kanety, Hannah; Kosower, Edward M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Tel-Aviv Univ., Tel-Aviv, 69978, Israel
SOURCE: Journal of Organic Chemistry (1982), 47(22), 4222-6
CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

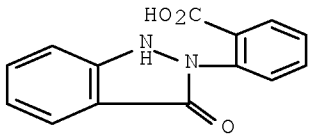
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
GI


I

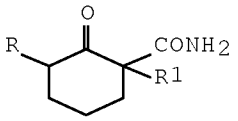

II


III

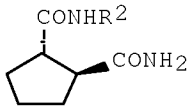
AB The rate consts. for the ring cleavage of I (R = R1 = Me, H; R2 = R3 = Cl, H) or II (R = R1 = Me, H; R2 = R3 = Cl, H) have LFER with [σ(R) + 0.5σ(R1)] or [σ(R2) = 0.5σ(R3)]; ρ is 3.0 or .apprx.4, resp. The ρ for the hydrolysis of III (formed from the photoisomerization of II) is 3.7. The hydrolysis of II or III leads to the name product, the corresponding 1-pyrazolinonylacrylic acids (IV); the hydrolysis of I gives the corresponding 2-pyrazolinonylacrylic acids (V). IV and electrophilic agents gives the corresponding II (predominant) and III; V under similar conditions gives I. 1H NMR indicates that hydrolysis of I (R = R1 = R2 = R3 = H) gives the corresponding (E)-V.
IT 18428-91-6
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(ring closure of, by electrophilic reagents)
RN 18428-91-6 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-(1,3-dihydro-3-oxo-2H-indazol-2-yl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



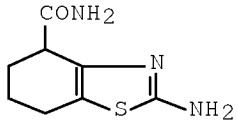
L41 ANSWER 75 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:68404 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96:68404
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 96:11233a,11236a
TITLE: Bromination of cyclohexanone-2-carboxamide
AUTHOR(S): Bischoff, Christian; Schroeder, Edith
CORPORATE SOURCE: Zentralinst. Org. Chem., DAW, Berlin-Adlershof, DDR-1199, Ger. Dem. Rep.
SOURCE: Journal fuer Praktische Chemie (Leipzig) (1981), 323(4), 616-20
CODEN: JPCEAO; ISSN: 0021-8383
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 96:68404
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
GI



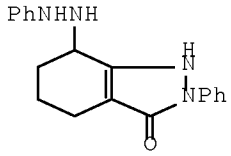
II



V



VI



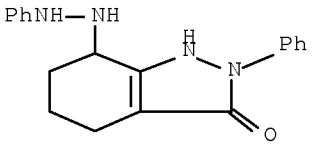
VII

AB Brominating the title compound (I) in the presence of Na2CO3 gave II (R = H, R1 = Br) (III), but II (R = Br, R1 = H) (IV) without Na2CO3. Favorskii rearrangement of III with R2NH2 [R2 = H, Pr, Bu, Me(CH2)5, 4-ClC6H4] or piperidine gave the corresponding V. Cyclocondensation of IV and H2NC(S)NH2 gave VI. Treating III with pyridine gave a salt which was treated with PhNHNH2 to give VII.

IT 80193-15-3P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 80193-15-3 HCAPLUS

CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-2-phenyl-7-(2-phenylhydrazino)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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ABS --------- GI and AB
ALL --------- BIB, AB, IND, RE
APPS -------- AI, PRAI
BIB --------- AN, plus Bibliographic Data and PI table (default)
CAN --------- List of CA abstract numbers without answer numbers
CBIB -------- AN, plus Compressed Bibliographic Data
CLASS ------- IPC, NCL, ECLA, FTERM
DALL -------- ALL, delimited (end of each field identified)
DMAX -------- MAX, delimited for post-processing
FAM --------- AN, PI and PRAI in table, plus Patent Family data
FBIB -------- AN, BIB, plus Patent FAM
IND --------- Indexing data

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IPC --------- International Patent Classifications
MAX --------- ALL, plus Patent FAM, RE
PATS -------- PI, SO
SAM --------- CC, SX, TI, ST, IT
SCAN -------- CC, SX, TI, ST, IT (random display, no answer numbers;
              SCAN must be entered on the same line as the DISPLAY,
              e.g., D SCAN or DISPLAY SCAN)
STD --------- BIB, CLASS

IABS -------- ABS, indented with text labels
IALL -------- ALL, indented with text labels
IBIB -------- BIB, indented with text labels
IMAX -------- MAX, indented with text labels
ISTD -------- STD, indented with text labels

OBIB -------- AN, plus Bibliographic Data (original)
OIBIB ------- OBIB, indented with text labels

SBIB -------- BIB, no citations
SIBIB ------- IBIB, no citations

HIT --------- Fields containing hit terms
HITIND ------ IC, ICA, ICI, NCL, CC and index field (ST and IT)
              containing hit terms
HITRN ------- HIT RN and its text modification
HITSTR ------ HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
              its structure diagram
HITSEQ ------ HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its
              structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields
FHITSTR ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
              its structure diagram
FHITSEQ ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its
              structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields
KWIC -------- Hit term plus 20 words on either side
OCC --------- Number of occurrence of hit term and field in which it occurs

To display a particular field or fields, enter the display field
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FHITSTR, HITSEQ, FHITSEQ, KWIC, and OCC) may be used with DISPLAY ACC
to view a specified Accession Number.
ENTER DISPLAY FORMAT (BIB):END

=> D IBIB ED ABS HITSTR 117-133 L41

L41  ANSWER 117 OF 132  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        1960:34230  HCAPLUS  Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         54:34230
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.:  54:6699h-i,6700a-d
TITLE:                   Heterocycles. IX. Resonance effects in
                         pyrazolin-5-ones and related compounds
AUTHOR(S):               DeStevens, George; Halamandaris, Angela; Wenk,
                         Patricia; Dorfman, Louis
CORPORATE SOURCE:        Ciba Pharm. Products, Inc., Summit, NJ
SOURCE:                  Journal of the American Chemical Society (1959
```

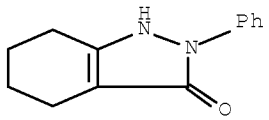
), 81, 6292-5
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 54:34230
ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001

AB cf. C.A. 54, 1528g. The spectral properties of tetrahydroindazolone, structurally related to pyrazolin-5-one, suggested that this type of compound existed predominantly in the dipolar zwitterion form; the predominance of this structure was demonstrated by several chemical reactions. 2-Hydrazino-3-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinazolin-4-one (6 g.) and 15 cc. $N_2H_4.H_2O$ in 25 cc. EtOH refluxed 4 hrs., cooled, and acidified with glacial AcOH gave 1.2 g. 4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-3(1)-indazolone (I), m. 298-300°. Et 2-oxocyclopentanecarboxylate (5.25 g.) and 15 cc. $N_2H_4.H_2O$ heated 3 hrs. at 125° and cooled gave 1.0 g. 2-hydrazino-2-hydroxycyclopentanecarbohydrazide, m. 184-5° (EtOH). Et 2-oxocyclohexanecarboxylate (3.4 g.), 10 cc. $N_2H_4.H_2O$, and 30 cc. EtOH refluxed 2 hrs., cooled, filtered from I, evaporated in vacuo, and kept several days at room temperature deposited 0.1 g. 2-hydrazino-2-hydroxycyclohexanecarbohydrazide, m. 196-8°. Et 1-benzyl-2-oxocyclohexanecarboxylate (II) (15 g.) and 45 cc. $N_2H_4.H_2O$ refluxed 45 min., cooled, and filtered gave 11 g. 3a-$PhCH_2$ derivative (III) of I, needles, m. 180-2° (EtOH); the mother liquor concentrated to half-volume and cooled overnight gave 1.5 g. 1-benzyl-2-hydrazino-2-hydroxycyclohexanecarbohydrazide, m. 143-4° (EtOH). II (4 g.) and 1.65 g. $PhNHNH_2$ heated 2.5 hrs. at 125°, distilled, and the distillate, $b_{0.6}$ 210-14°, triturated with petr. ether (b. 35-60°) gave 1.3 g. 2-Ph derivative of III, m. 78-80°. Et 1-(β-diethylamino-ethyl)-2-oxocyclohexanecarboxylate (3.5 g.) and 10 cc. $N_2H_4.H_2O$ refluxed 8 hrs. and cooled overnight, the resulting gel dissolved in 50 cc. H_2O and extracted with Et_2O, and the extract dried and treated with gaseous HBr yielded 1.5 g. 3a-$Et_2N(CH_2)_2NH$ derivative of I.HCl, m. 184-5° (1:1 EtOH-EtOAc). I (3.75 g.) and 2.42 g. 55% $NaNH_2$ in 50 cc. dry PhMe refluxed 5 hrs., treated with 1 equivalent BuBr, refluxed 14 hrs., filtered, and evaporated in vacuo gave 1.3 g. 2-Bu derivative of I, needles, m. 114-15°. $CF_3COCH_2CO_2Et$ (IV) (4 g.) and 1.4 g. $N_2H_4.H_2O$ in 25 cc. EtOH refluxed 2 hrs., evaporated in vacuo, treated with 20 cc. H_2O, and acidified with concentrated HCl to pH 3 yielded 2.5 g. 3- trifluoromethylpyrazolin-5-one (V), m. 210-12° (1:1 Et_2O-petr. ether). $MeNHNH_2.H_2SO_4$ (5.9 g.) in 10 cc. H_2O neutralized with 1 equivalent NaOH, treated with 5.0 g. IV, diluted with 10 cc. H_2O, refluxed 2 hrs., cooled, and filtered gave 1.1 g. 1-Me derivative of V, m. 174-5.5° (1:1 Et_2O-petr. ether). IV and $PhNHNH_2$ heated 4 hrs. at 125° yielded 75% 1-Ph derivative of V, m. 185-7° (aqueous EtOH). 6-Benzyloxy-2,3,4,4a,5,6,7,8-octahydro-3-cinnoline, m. 137-8°, was prepared by the method of Clarke and Lapworth (C.A. 1, 848). The characteristic infrared frequencies of the various compds. were tabulated.

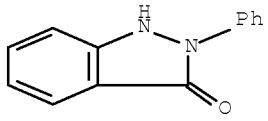
IT 62221-94-7, 3-Indazolinone, 4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-2-phenyl- (spectrum of)

RN 62221-94-7 HCAPLUS

CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-2-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

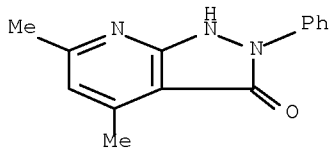


L41 ANSWER 118 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1960:23166 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 54:23166
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 54:4607f-i
TITLE: Studies on the reaction of carbon monoxide under high pressure. IV. Reaction of carbon monoxide and azobenzene
AUTHOR(S): Horiie, I. Shigeki
CORPORATE SOURCE: Osaka Univ., Sakai
SOURCE: Nippon Kagaku Zasshi (1958), 79, 499-504
CODEN: NPKZAZ; ISSN: 0369-5387
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001
AB PhN:NPh (I) (5 g.), 1 g. [Co(CO)4]2 (II), and 25 cc. C6H6 charged in an autoclave, 150 atmospheric CO added, and the mixture heated 4 hrs. at 180-90° and filtered gave 2-(3-hydroxyindazol-2-yl)benzoic acid lactone (III), m. 296°, and (PhNH)2CO (IV) from the alkali-insol. part. The alkali-soluble part gave 0.8 g. 3-phenyl-2,4-dioxo-1,2,3,4- tetrahydroquinazoline (V), m. 275°, and 2.8 g. 2-phenylindazolone (VI), m. 204°. o-H2NC6H4CONH2 (8.0 g.) in 100 cc. Ac2O treated with 6.2 g. PhNO and reduced with Zn and EtOH gave 3.0 g. VI. VI (2 g.), 1.0 g. II, and 50 cc. C6H6 treated with 150 atmospheric CO 2 hrs. at 230° gave 1.8 g. V. Similarly, 5 g. I, II, and CO at 220-30° gave III, IV, and 4.5 g. V. Fe(CO)5, Co acetylacetonate, and Co stearate under similar conditions gave 12.3%, 23.1%, and 29.2% V, resp. V (2.0 g.) in 10 cc. 10% NaOH boiled 2.5 hrs., extracted with Et2O, and the aqueous layer made up to pH 4.0 gave o-H2NC6H4CO2H (VII), and 2 g. V with 8 g. KOH in 40 cc. EtOH gave 0.8 g. o-(PhNHCONH)C6H4CO2H (VIII), m. 187-8° (decomposition). VIII was also prepared from VII and PhNCO. Similarly was prepared o-(PhNHCONH)C6H4CO2Et (IX), m. 148°. Heating 1.0 g. VIII 30 min. at 190° gave 0.05 g.V. VIII (1.0 g.) in 30 cc. EtOH treated with dry HCl. gave 0.9 g.V. IX (0.2 g.) heated 3 hrs. at 200° in a sealed tube yielded 0.03 g. V. VII (5.0 g.) and 5.0 g. PhNHCONH2 heated 5 hrs. at 200° in a sealed tube gave 2.5 g. V.
IT 17049-65-9P, 3-Indazolinone, 2-phenyl-
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 17049-65-9 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-2-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

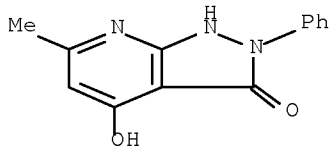


L41 ANSWER 119 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1960:11425 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 54:11425
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 54:2323b-h
TITLE: Synthesis of 2-aminonicotinamides by Raney nickel cleavage of pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridines
AUTHOR(S): Taylor, Edward C., Jr.; Barton, J. W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Princeton Univ., Princeton, NJ
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1959), 81, 2448-52
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 54:11425
ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001
AB Et cyanoacetate (22.6 g.) 10 ml. 98% H2NNHMe and 200 ml. EtOH refluxed 48 hrs. and chilled 3 hrs. at 0° gave 6.1 g. 1-methyl-3-amino-5- pyrazolone, m. 197-8° (EtOH). Evaporation of the mother liquor over 1 week gave 7 g. 2-methyl-3-amino-5-pyrazolone, m. 180-2°. The pyrazolone (I) (0.2 mole) in 20 ml. 5% NaOH stirred and treated 1 hr. at 40-50° with 0.3 mole 1,3-diketone, the mixture adjusted to pH 5 with AcOH and cooled to 0° gave the pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine (II). II (10 g.), 100 g. Raney Ni and 1 l. EtOH stirred 3 hrs. at reflux, filtered and extracted with hot EtOH and the combined filtrates dried in vacuo gave the 2-aminonicotinamide (III). 4-Methoxymethyl-6-methyl derivative (IIIa) III of (0.5 g.) and 20 ml. 50% H2SO4 refluxed 3 hrs., poured over ice, and NH4OH added to pH 4-5 gave 0.38 g. lactone of 2-amino-4-hydroxymethyl-6- methylnicotinic acid, m. 253-4° (EtOH). The lactone of 2-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-6-methylnicotinic acid (0.41 g.), m 332-4° (decomposition), was obtained by refluxing 1 g. IIIa and 40 ml. 50% H2SO4 3 hrs., cooling, adding to 100 ml. H2O, cooling to 0° and treating with 0.4 g. NaNO2 in 5 ml. H2O, and warming 15 min. at 80°. 2-Anilino-4-methoxymethyl-6-methylnicotinamide (1 g.) treated with 40 ml. 50% H2SO4 as above gave 0.54 g. lactone of 2-anilino-4-hydroxymethyl-6-methylnicotinic acid, m. 151-2°. 3-Amino-5-pyrazolone (IVa) (10 g.), 20 ml. MeCOCH2CO2Et (IV), and 100 ml. 5% NaOH stirred 1 hr. at 50-60°, 100 ml. H2O and AcOH (to pH 5) added gave the 3,4-dihydroxy-6-methyl derivative of II (quant.), m. 356-8° (decomposition) (HeONMe2); monoacetyl derivative m. 255-6° (decomposition). Alternatively, IVa, 35 ml. IV, and 100 ml. glacial AcOH was refluxed 45 min. cooled, the solid mass ground with EtOH and filtered to give after repetition of this process, 27.6 g. powder which on acetylation gave 3,4-dihydroxy-6-methyl derivative (V) of II acetyl derivative, m. 254-6°. Evaporation of filtrate and extraction with boiling EtOH left a powder, m. 325-7° (EtOH), an isomeric acetyl derivative Cooling the EtOH extract yielded the diacetyl derivative, decompose above 260°, which gives the monoacetyl derivative, m. 325-7°, on prolonged boiling in EtOH. Hydrolysis of the monoacetyl (m. 325-7°) or diacetyl derivs. with 10% NaOH followed by acidification with AcOH gave the 3,6-dihydroxy-4-methyl derivative (Va) of II. V(10 g.), 100 g. Raney Ni and 1 l. EtOH refluxed 3 hrs., filtered, extracted with EtOH and the filtrates dried yielded 2.1 g. 4-hydroxy-6-methyl derivative of III, m. 242-3° (no color with ethanolic FeCl3). Similarly, 10 g. Va yielded 3.3 g. 4-methyl-6-hydroxy derivative of II, m. 249.51° (H2O), red-brown color with ethanolic FeCl3. 1-Phenyl-3-amino-5-pyrazolone (VI) (8.75 g.), 10 ml. IV, and 50 ml. AcOH refluxed 45 min., cooled and diluted with an equal volume of EtOH gave 9.6 g. condensation product, m.306-8° (decomposition). Alternatively, 4.4 g. VI, 4 ml. IV, and 50 ml. EtOH containing 0.5 g. Na was refluxed and stirred 1 hr., cooled, diluted with Et2O and filtered, the solid dissolved in 50 ml. H2O and the pH adjusted to 4-5 with AcOH to give 3.4 g. of the same product, m. 307° (decomposition); Ac derivative m. 145-6°.
IT 71290-77-2P, 3H-Pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-4,6-dimethyl-2-phenyl- 109103-52-8P, 3H-Pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-4-hydroxy-6-methyl-2-phenyl-
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 71290-77-2 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-4,6-dimethyl-2-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 109103-52-8 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-4-hydroxy-6-methyl-2-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



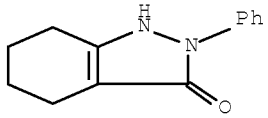
L41 ANSWER 120 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1960:1824 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 54:1824
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 54:336h-i,337a-d
TITLE: Dieckmann reaction. VI. Cyclization of the diethyl ester of α-acetyl- and α-benzoylpimelic acid
AUTHOR(S): Zaretskii, V. I.; Vul'fson, N. S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sci. Research Inst. Org. Intermediates and Dyes, Moscow
SOURCE: Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii (1959), 29, 416-21
CODEN: ZOKHA4; ISSN: 0044-460X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001
AB cf. C.A. 53, 1177g. To NaHC(Ac)CO2Et, from 65 g. ester, 5.75 g. Na, and 100 ml. absolute EtOH, there was added 41.2 g. Et δ-chlorovalerate at 10-15°, along with 19.7 g. NaI. and the mixture was refluxed 20 hrs.; after concentration, addition of H2O, acidification with H2SO4, and extraction with C6H6 there was obtained by distillation of the washed organic extract 74.4-6.6% di-Et α-acetylpimelate (I), b2.5 141-6°, n20D 1.4445, d20 1.0430. The use of Et δ-bromovalerate resulted in a 60% yield. Similarly, BzCHNaCO2Et, from 96 g. ester and 41.2 g. Et δ-chlorovalerate, and 19.7 g. NaI gave, in 14.5 hrs. of refluxing, followed by addition of 8 g. NaI and refluxing 13 hrs. longer, 81.5% di-Et α-benzoylpimelate (II), b1.5 193-4.5°, 1.5000, 1.0900. To 4.7 g. powdered Na in xylene there was rapidly added 38.7 g. I, the mixture was stirred until the exothermic reaction had ceased, then was refluxed with stirring 5-6 hrs., freed of EtOAc by distillation, the residue treated with ice at -5° acidified to Congo red with HCl and extracted with xylene or C6H6; the washed extract gave 52.2-2.5% 2-carbethoxycyclohexanone (III), b2.5 71.5-75°, 1.4780, 1.0675; the results were similar if the reaction was run with addition of 2-3 drops absolute EtOH or in the presence of EtONa which had been freed of EtOH; in the latter case the yield was 55.7%. Heating the product with PhNHNH2 gave 90.7% 2-phenyl-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-3-indazolone, m.179-80°.

Similar reaction of 25.8 g. I in the presence of but 2.1 g. powdered Na gave only a 16% yield of III, along with 13.9% EtO2C(CH2)5CO2Et. To a solution of EtONa, from 4.5 g. Na and 100 ml. absolute EtOH, there was added 33.5 g. I and the whole was refluxed 3 hrs., concentrated to remove EtOH, treated with ice, acidified with dilute H2SO4, and extracted with Et2O to yield 34.7% EtO2C(CH2)5CO2Et and 2.9 g. III. Similar cyclization of 48 g. II with 4.7 g. Na in xylene gave 14.8 g. crude product which, after extraction with 6% KOH, gave 2.9 g. EtOBz and some 55% unisolated III. Refluxing III with EtONa in EtOH 3 hrs. gave mainly unreacted III and 3.1% EtO2C(CH2)5CO2Et. Similar treatment of I gave 22% yield, and the use of equimolar amount of EtONa gave a 56% yield. Refluxing I with powdered Na in xylene in the presence of absolute EtOH 5.5 hrs. gave 49% EtO2C(CH2)5CO2Et. Hydrolysis of di-Et α-carbethoxypimelate and esterification of the free acid with EtOH gave 76.7% EtO2C(CH2)5CO2Et, b3 104-6°, 1.4295, 0.9928; dihydrazide m. 185-5.5°. This (21.6 g.) cyclized by 3 hrs. refluxing with 3.5 g. Na dissolved in absolute EtOH gave 5.8% III and unchanged starting material. Similar cyclization run in xylene with dry EtONa gave 57.6% III.

IT 62221-94-7P, 3-Indazolinone, 4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-2-phenyl-
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 62221-94-7 HCAPLUS

CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-2-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L41 ANSWER 121 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1959:6630 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 53:6630

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 53:1177f-i,1178a-b

TITLE: Dieckman reaction. V. Cyclization of diethyl ester of α-carbethoxypimelic acid

AUTHOR(S): Vul'fson, N. S.; Zaretskii, V. I.

CORPORATE SOURCE: K. E. Voroshilov Sci. Research Inst. Org. Intermed. and Dyes, Moscow

SOURCE: Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii (1958), 28, 1909-14
CODEN: ZOKHA4; ISSN: 0044-460X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 53:6630

ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001

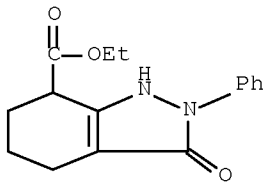
AB cf. C.A. 52, 13658b. Mono-Et adipate was prepared according to Swann, et al. (Synthesis of Organic Preparations, 1949, volume II, p. 345), 61.8%, b2 129-32.5°, m. 27.4°. This was converted to Et δ-bromovalerate (I), 88.7%, b2 71°, n20D 1.4605, d20 1.3085 (cf. Jilek and Michajlyszyn, C.A. 49, 9507e). Hydrolysis of 1,1,1,5-tetrachloropentane gave 52.5% δ-chlorovaleric acid, b2.5 101.5°, b2 101.5°, m. 18.25°, n20D 1.4545, d20 1.1644, which with EtOH and H2SO4 in C6H6 gave 86% Et δ- chlorovalerate (II), b1.5 53°, b1 52.5°, n20D 1.4305, d20 1.0518. I with NaCH(CO2Et)2 in hot EtOH gave 75.5% di-Et α-carbethoxypimelate (III), b2 146.5-50°, n20D 1.4380, d20 1.0561; from II the yield was 83%. III (43.2 g.) and 0.3 ml. dry EtOH was added to 4.7 g. powdered Na in xylene and after stirring 10 min. the mixture was refluxed 5-6

hrs. yielding after an aqueous treatment 57% 2,6-dicarbethoxycyclohexanone (IV), b12 165-75°, n18.5D 1.4692, d18.5 1.1239; with PhNHNH2 it gave 86% 1-phenyl-3,4,1',2'-tetrahydrobenzo- 3-carbethoxypyrazol-5-one, m. 151-1.5°. IV (17 g.) in 34 ml. dry MeOH was treated with 12 ml. MeI, then at -15°, with MeONa from 3.5 g. Na, and kept overnight at 0°; after refluxing until neutral, the mixture was concentrated, treated with H2O, and extracted with Et2O yielding 75% 2,6-dimethyl-2,6-dicarbethoxycyclohexanone (V), b2 113-16°, n20D 1.4620-1.4625; to sep. a trace of unmethylated product V was treated with cold 15% KOH and H2O, yielding a pure product, b3 123.5-6.5°, n20D 1.4615, d20 1.086. This kept 12 days with MeOH-KOH gave after an aqueous treatment, extraction with Et2O, and acidification of the aqueous solution followed by steam distillation 50.5% 2,6-dimethylcyclohexanone, b743 167-70.5°, n20D 1.4475-1.4480, d20 0.9087; semicarbazone, m. 181-2°. IV (18.2 g.) in 34 ml. MeOH was treated with 6.5 ml. MeI and MeONa from 1.9 g. Na yielding after 24 hrs. near 0° 72.8% 2-methyl-2,6- dicarbethoxycyclohexanone, b1 112-14°, n20D 1.4645-1.4655, d20 1.0986 (a violet color with FeCl3); this decarboxylated as above yielded 37.3% 2-methylcyclohexanone, b730 162.5-6°, n20D 1.4485, d20 0.9224; semicarbazone, m. 188.5-9°.

IT 101289-05-8P, 7-Indazolinecarboxylic acid, 4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-3-oxo-2-phenyl-, ethyl ester
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 101289-05-8 HCAPLUS

CN 7-Indazolinecarboxylic acid, 4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-3-oxo-2-phenyl-, ethyl ester (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L41 ANSWER 122 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1958:82938 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 52:82938

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 52:14701a

TITLE: 3-Indazolone

INVENTOR(S): Murahashi, Shunsuke; Horie, Shigeki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Osaka University

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

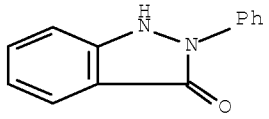
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
JP 32008925	B4	19571019	JP		<--

ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001

AB PhN:NPh (5 g.) in 20 ml. C6H6 and 1 g. [Co(CO)4]2 in an autoclave with CO at 100 atmospheric heated 2 hrs. at 190-200°, the product distilled, the distillate taken up in 2% NaOH and acidified with HCl gave 3.2 g. 2-phenyl-3-indazolone, needles, m. 204°.

IT 17049-65-9P, 3-Indazolinone, 2-phenyl-

RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 17049-65-9 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-2-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L41 ANSWER 123 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1958:55949 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 52:55949
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 52:10106g-i,10107a-i,10108a-i
TITLE: Pteridines. XVI. A synthesis of 2-aminopyrazine-3-carboxamides by reductive ring cleavage of 3-hydroxy-1-pyrazolo[b]pyrazines
AUTHOR(S): Taylor, E. C., Jr.; Barton, J. W.; Osdene, T. S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Princeton Univ., Princeton, NJ
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1958), 80, 421-7
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 52:55949
ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001
AB cf. C.A. 50, 13047b. PhN:NCH(CN)CO2Et (I) (4.1 g.) and 25 cc. EtOH refluxed 15 min. with 1.4 g. N2H4.H2O, cooled to 0°, and filtered yielded 3.6 g. 3-hydroxy-4-phenylazo-5-aminopyrazole (II), deep red needles, m. 256° (decomposition). HON:C(CN)CONHNH2 N2H4 salt (III) (5.0 g.) in 25 cc. 40% aqueous NaOH kept 1 hr. at 60°, acidified with glacial AcOH, and filtered gave 3.87 g. 3-hydroxy-4-nitroso-5- aminopyrazole (IV); a similar run heated 0.5 hr. on the steam bath gave 2.56 g. IV. III (5.0 g.) in 100 cc. EtOH containing 6 g. Na refluxed 4 hrs. with stirring and filtered, and the residue dissolved in 25 cc. H2O, acidified with glacial AcOH, and cooled gave 4.0 g. IV. II (4.0 g.) in 50 cc. 98% HCO2H hydrogenated at 3 atmospheric over 0.4 g. 10% Pd-C, filtered, and evaporated, the residue triturated with 1:1 EtOH-Et2O, and the undissolved material recrystd. with C from H2O gave 2.95 g. diformyl derivative (V) of 3-hydroxy-4,5-diaminopyrazole (VI), m. 212-13° (decomposition). IV (2.0 g.) in 40 cc. 98% HCO2H hydrogenated over 10% Pd-C yielded 2.05 g. V. V (8 g.) in 30 cc. 50% H2SO4 warmed to beginning crystallization, diluted with boiling H2O to solution, and cooled slowly yielded 9.4 g. VI.H2SO4, light yellow crystals. I (32.5 g.), 7.5 cc. 99% MeNHNH2, and 250 cc. EtOH refluxed 4 hrs. and cooled to 0° gave 27 g. 1-Me derivative (VII) of II, m. 265° (EtOH). HON:C(CN)CO2Et (7.1 g.), 5 cc. 99% MeNHNH2, and 30 cc. EtOH refluxed 3 hrs., refluxed 1 hr. with stirring with 30 cc. 30% alc. KOH, cooled to 0°, and filtered, and the residue dissolved in 20 cc. H2O and adjusted with AcOH to pH 5 yielded 2.9 g. 1-Me derivative (VIII) of IV, m. 184-6°; 2nd crop, 0.3 g. VII (20 g.) in 100 cc. 90% HCO2H hydrogenated 45 min. at 3 atmospheric over 1 g. 10% Pd-C, filtered, and evaporated in vacuo, the residual oil washed with Et2O and dissolved in 70 cc. EtOH, and the solution cooled gave 12.8 g. monoformyl derivative (IX) of the 1-Me derivative (X) of VI, m. 210°; it gave recrystd. from aqueous EtOH a lower-melting hydrate, m. 188-9° with loss of moisture at 133-5°. VIII (2.0 g.) in 40 cc. 90% HCO2H hydrogenated in the usual manner and evaporated in

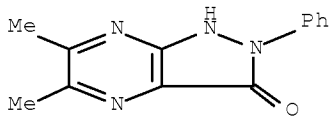
vacuo, and the residual brown oil dissolved in a small amount of EtOH and cooled at 0° yielded 1.5 g. IX, m. 188-90°. IX (10 g.) recrystd. from 30 cc. 20% H_2SO_4 containing 25 cc. EtOH yielded 13.9 g. X.H_2SO_4, m. above 300°. 1-Phenyl-3-hydroxy-5- aminopyrazole (5.25 g.) in 50 cc. 10% aqueous NaOH added dropwise to PhN_2Cl in NaOAc buffer (from 3 g. $PhNH_2$, 6 cc. concentrated HCl, 2.1 g. $NaNO_2$, and 12 cc. H_2O) stirred 0.5 hr., and filtered gave 7.95 g. 1-Ph derivative (XI) of II, deep yellow plates, m. 266-8° (decomposition) (Cellosolve). 2-Phenyl-3-hydroxy-5-aminopyrazole yielded similarly 91% 2-Ph derivative (XII) of II, purple-red needles, m. 194-5° (EtOH). I (40 g.), 20 cc. $PhNHNH_2$, and 200 cc. iso-AmOH refluxed 24 hrs., cooled to room temperature, and filtered, and the residue washed with 100 cc. cold EtOH gave 24.2 g. XII; the mother liquor kept at 0° overnight deposited 1.8 g. phenylazomalonamide phenylhydrazone N-phenylhydrazide, yellow needles, m. 187-8° (EtOH). I (4 g.) and 2 cc. $PhNHNH_2$ refluxed 20 hrs. with 0.87 g. Na in 75 cc. iso-AmOH and evaporated in vacuo, the residue triturated with 50% aqueous AcOH, the resulting solid extracted with 200 cc. boiling EtOH, and the extract concentrated to 50 cc. and cooled yielded 1.39 g. XII; the EtOH-insol. residue recrystd. from Cellosolve yielded 0.82 g. XI, m. 266-8° (decomposition). XI (5.0 g.) in 50 cc. 90% HCO_2H hydrogenated 1 hr. at room temperature and 3 atmospheric over 0.5 g. 10% Pd-C, filtered, and evaporated in vacuo, and the oily residue triturated with 50 cc. 1:3 EtOH-Et_2O gave 3.1 g. monoformyl derivative (XIII) of 1-phenyl-3-hydroxy-4,5-diaminopyrazole (XIV), plates, m. 223-5° (decomposition) (aqueous EtOH). Crude XIII (3.1 g.) warmed on a water bath with 3 cc. concentrated H_2SO_4, 7 cc. H_2O, and 3 cc. EtOH, diluted with 4 cc. EtOH, and cooled gave 4.8 g. XIV.H_2SO_4, yellow needles. XII (8.0 g.), 100 cc. 90% HCO_2H, and 0.8 g. 10% Pd-C hydrogenated at 3 atmospheric yielded 4.8 g. monoformyl derivative (XV) of 2-phenyl-3-hydroxy-4,5-diaminopyrazole (XVI), m. 235° (decomposition) (aqueous EtOH). XII (12 g.) converted to the XV and the crude product crystallized from 1:1 30% H_2SO_4-EtOH yielded 11.6 g. XVI.H_2SO_4, orange plates. VI.H_2SO_4 (20 g.) and 28 g. glyoxal-$NaHSO_3$ adduct (XVII) in 250 cc. H_2O treated dropwise with stirring at 60°, stirred 0.5 hr., adjusted to pH 5, cooled to 0°, and filtered gave 9.9 g. 3-hydroxy-1-pyrazolo[b]pyrazine (XVIII), yellow, m. 314-15° (decomposition). VI.H_2SO_4 (1.5 g.) in 10 cc. H_2O treated with shaking with 1 cc. Ac2 and filtered yielded 0.93 g. 5,6-di-Me derivative (XIX) of XVIII, yellow, m. 325° (decomposition) (sublimed at 230°/0.1 mm.). VI.H_2SO_4 (4.2 g.), 6.3 g. Bz2, 1.2 g. NaOH, 30 cc. EtCOMe, 30 cc. EtOH, and 20 cc. H_2O refluxed 1.5 hrs., concentrated in vacuo to about 1/6 its original volume, basified with aqueous NaOH, treated with C, and filtered, the filtrate acidified with HCl, and the precipitate repptd. from aqueous NaOH with HCl and dried azeotropically with C_6H_6 yielded 3.5 g. 5,6-di-Ph derivative (XX) of XVIII, yellow, m. 269° (decomposition) (EtOAc). X.H_2SO_4 (4.52 g.), 5.6 g. XVII, and 40 cc. H_2O adjusted slowly with stirring to pH 5, kept at room temperature overnight, and filtered gave 2.84 g. 1-Me derivative (XXI) of XVIII, bright yellow needles, m. 242-3° (sublimed at 200°/0.1 mm.). XVIII (1.0 g.) in 10 cc. 10% aqueous NaOH treated at 60° with stirring with 1.4 g. MeI and evaporated in vacuo after 45 min., and the residue dissolved in a little H_2O and repptd. with AcOH (pH 5) yielded 0.62 g. XXI. X.H_2SO_4 (1.13 g.), 0.5 cc. Ac2, and 10 cc. H_2O treated dropwise with NH_4OH to pH 7-8 and readjusted to pH 5 after 10 min. with AcOH gave 0.78 g. 1,5,6-tri-Me derivative of XVIII, m. 268-9° (EtOH and sublimed at 200°/0.1 mm.). X.H_2SO_4 (1.0 g.), 1 g. Bz2, 10 cc. H_2O, 10 cc. EtAc, and 10 cc. EtOH adjusted to pH 8 with 40% aqueous NaOH, refluxed 1.5 hrs., kept at room temperature overnight, and concentrated in vacuo, the residue diluted with H_2O, the suspension adjusted with NaOH to pH 9, and the solution heated to boiling, treated with C, filtered, and acidified with AcOH yielded 0.35 g. 1-Me derivative of XX, m. 258-60° (EtOH and sublimed at 200°/0.1 mm.). XVIII (15 g.) in 150 cc. 10% aqueous NaOH and 15 cc. EtOH treated with 15 cc. $PhCH_2Cl$, evaporated after 1 hr. in vacuo, acidified with 50% aqueous AcOH, and filtered gave 18.4 g. 1-$PhCH_2$ derivative (XXII) of XVIII, pale yellow needles, m. 175-6° (MeOH). XIV.H_2SO_4 (12 g.) and 13 g. XVII in 150 cc. H_2O adjusted

slowly with concentrated NH4OH to pH 7-8, stirred 45 min., readjusted to pH 5 with glacial AcOH, and cooled to 0° yielded 7.7 g. 1-Ph derivative (XXIII) of XVIII, lime-green needles, m. 227-9° (aqueous EtOH). XVI.H2SO4 (37 g.), 40 g. XVII, and 400 cc. H2O gave in the same manner 23.2 g. 2-phenyl-1-pyrazolo[b]pyrazin-3(2H)- one (XXIV), pale green plates, m. 232-3.5° (EtOH). XVI.H2SO4 (0.96 g.), 0.4 cc. Ac2, and 100 cc. H2O yielded in the same manner 0.8 g. 5,6-di-Me derivative of XXIV, m. 239-40°, which recrystd. from EtOH and sublimed at 200°/0.1 mm. gave another polymorphic form, m. 193-5°. VI.H2SO4 (8.5 g.) and 8.8 g. NaHSO3 in 100 cc. H2O treated with 6 cc. 47.5% AcCHO, treated dropwise with stirring at 60° until the pH reached 7-8, stirred 45 min., adjusted with dilute AcOH to pH 4-5, and cooled to 0° gave 3.83 g. 6-Me derivative (XXV) of XVIII, light yellow needles, m. 319-21° (H2O); the mother concentrated in vacuo to 1/3 the original volume and kept 24 hrs. at 0° gave 1.15 g. 5-Me derivative (XXVI) of XVIII, buff-colored prisms, m. 234-5° (EtOH). XVIII (1.0 g.), 20 cc. HCONH2, and 3 g. Raney Ni heated 1.5 hrs. with stirring at 115-20°, treated with an addnl. 2 g. catalyst, heated again 1.5 hrs. with stirring, filtered, and cooled yielded 0.58 g. 2-aminopyrazine-3-carboxamide (XXVII), m. 244-5°. XIX (0.5 g.), 50 cc. 95% EtOH, and 6 g. Raney Ni refluxed 2 hrs., filtered, and evaporated, and the solid residue sublimed at 200°/0.1 mm. gave 0.28 g. 5,6-di-Me derivative (XXVIII) of XXVII, light yellow, m. 255°. IV (1.28 g.) in 40 cc. H2O containing 2 cc. concentrated NH4OH refluxed 7 hrs. with 1.2 g. Ac2 and 4 g. Raney Ni, filtered, and cooled to 0° gave 0.32 g. XXVIII; the Raney Ni residue extracted with boiling EtOH gave an addnl. 0.06 g. XXVIII. XX (1.0 g.), 50 cc. 95% EtOH, and 8 g. Raney Ni refluxed 3 hrs., filtered, and evaporated in vacuo, the residue triturated with H2O and filtered, and the insol. portion washed, dried (0.8 g.), and sublimed at 190°/0.01 mm. yielded the 5,6-di-Ph derivative of XXVII, bright yellow, m. 203-5°. XXI (1.0 g.), 100 cc. 95% EtOH, and 5 g. Raney Ni refluxed 2.5 hrs., filtered, and evaporated in vacuo gave 0.38 g. 2-MeNH analog of XXVII, light yellow rods, m. 200-1° (sublimed at 180°/0.1 mm.). XXIII (6 g.), 60 g. Raney Ni, and 600 cc. EtOH refluxed 4 hrs. with stirring and filtered through Celite, the filter cake extracted with hot EtOH, the combined filtrate and washing evaporated in vacuo, and the residue (3.2 g.) recrystd. gave the 2-PhNH analog of XXVII, greenish yellow plates from EtOH by slow crystallization or needles by rapid cooling, m. 175-6°. XXIV (5.0 g.), 500 cc. 95% EtOH, and 50 g. Raney Ni refluxed 3 hrs. and filtered, the residue washed with hot EtOH, the combined alc. solns. evaporated, and the residue sublimed at 160-70°/15 mm. yield 52% 2-aminopyrazine-3-carboxylic acid anilide (XXIX), needles, m. 106-7° (EtOH). XXIX (2.0 g.) and 50 cc. 10% aqueous NaOH refluxed 2.5 hrs., diluted with 50 cc. H2O, cooled, and extracted with Et2O, and the aqueous layer adjusted to pH 5 gave 2-aminopyrazine-3-carboxylic acid (XXX), m. 200-1°; the Et2O extract evaporated and the residual oil treated with Ac2O gave 0.41 g. AcNHPh, m. 112-13°. XXII (3.75 g.), 40 g. Raney Ni, and 400 cc. EtOH refluxed 3 hrs. with stirring gave in the usual manner 0.24 g. unchanged XXII and 1.35 g. 2-PhCH2NH analog (XXXI) of XXVII, needles, m. 125-6° (EtOH). XXXI (1.0 g.) and 10 cc. 10% aqueous NaOH refluxed 2 hrs., adjusted to pH 4 with dilute HCl, cooled, and filtered gave 0.78 g. 2-PhCH2NH derivative of XXX, plates, m. 166.5-68° (aqueous EtOH). XXVI (2 g.), 20 g. Raney Ni, and 200 cc. EtOH refluxed 4 hrs. with stirring gave 0.93 g. 5-Me derivative of XXVII, m. 203-4° (MeOH). XXV gave similarly 51.5% 6-Me derivative (XXXII) of XXVII, pale yellow, m. 235-6° (sublimed at 160-70°/18 mm.). XXXII (1.0 g.) and 10 cc. 10% aqueous NaOH refluxed 2 hrs., adjusted to pH 4 with dilute HCl, cooled to 0°, and filtered gave 0.72 g. 6-Me derivative of XXX, m. 211-12° (decomposition) (aqueous EtOH).

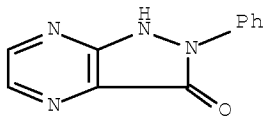
IT 109966-85-0P, 3H-Pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyrazin-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-5,6-dimethyl-2-phenyl- 118898-07-0P, 3H-Pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyrazin-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-2-phenyl-
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 109966-85-0 HCAPLUS

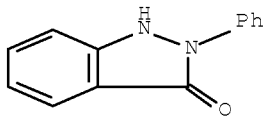
CN 3H-Pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyrazin-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-5,6-dimethyl-2-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



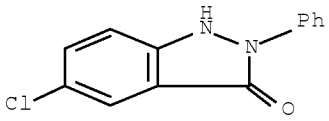
RN 118898-07-0 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyrazin-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-2-phenyl- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



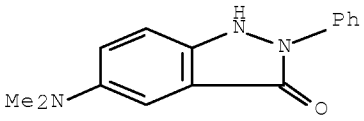
L41 ANSWER 124 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1957:9344 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 51:9344
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 51:1949g-h
TITLE: The reaction of azobenzene and carbon monoxide
AUTHOR(S): Murahashi, Shunsuke; Horiie, Shigeki
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Osaka
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1956), 78, 4816-17
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 51:9344
ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001
AB cf. C.A. 50, 10044g. Ph2N2 reacts with 1 mole CO (150 atmospheric pressure in all cases) at 190° in the presence of Co2(CO)8 to yield 55% 2-phenylindazoline (I), m. 204°, a small amount of 3-phenyl-2,4-dioxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinazoline (II), and (PhNH)2CO. Ph2N2 with 2 moles CO at 230° yielded 80% II, m. 277°. The yield was less when Fe(CO)5 was used instead of Co2(CO)8. p-ClC6H4N2Ph with CO and Co2(CO)8 at 230° yielded 23.8% 2-phenyl-5-chloroindazolone, m. 233°, and 45% 3-phenyl-6-chloro-2,4-dioxo- 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinazoline, m. 264°; p-Me2NC6H4N2Ph yielded 80% 2-phenyl-5-dimethylaminoindazolone, m. 217°, and 18% 3-phenyl-6-dimethylamino-2,4-dioxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinazoline, m. 281°.
IT 17049-65-9P, 3-Indazolinone, 2-phenyl- 28561-70-8P, 3-Indazolinone, 5-chloro-2-phenyl- 101091-21-8P, 3-Indazolinone, 5-dimethylamino-2-phenyl-
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 17049-65-9 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-2-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 28561-70-8 HCAPLUS
CN 3-Indazolinone, 5-chloro-2-phenyl- (6CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 101091-21-8 HCAPLUS
CN 3-Indazolinone, 5-dimethylamino-2-phenyl- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



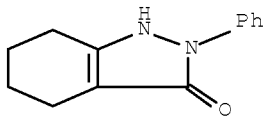
L41 ANSWER 125 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1954:18298 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 48:18298
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 48:3342h-i,3343a
TITLE: Isoxazole derivatives. V. Reaction of hydrazine on 5-aminoisoxazoles. 1
AUTHOR(S): Kano, Hideo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Shionogi & Co., Amagasaki
SOURCE: Yakugaku Zasshi (1953), 73, 383-7
CODEN: YKKZAJ; ISSN: 0031-6903
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB cf. C.A. 47, 6936g. O.N:CR.CR':CNH2 (I, R = Me) (IA) (5 g.) and 5 g. 50% N2H4.H2O heated 2.5 hrs. on a water bath, and the product filtered and recrystd. from H2O give 2.5 g. NH.NH.CO.CR':CR (II, R = Me) (IIA), prisms, m. 271-2°; 1 g. IIA and 2 ml. Ac2O boiled 30 min., cooled, a small amount of water added, and the precipitate recrystd. from MeOH give NAc.NAc.CO.CR':CR (III, R = Me) (IIIA), needles, m. 54°. Similarly are prepared the following derivs. of I, II, and III, resp. (R, R', and m.p. given): Me, Et, 89-90°, 229-30°, 57°; Me, Pr, 77-8°, 211-2°, 40-1°; Me, PhCH2, 79°, 230-1°, 69°; (R + R' =) (CH2)4, 119° 285-6° (decomposition), 79-80°. IA (5 g.) and 5 g. PhNHNH2 heated 8 hrs. at 100° and the product extracted with Et2O give 1.9 g. 4,4'-bis(1-phenyl-3,4-dimethyl-5-pyrazolone), prisms, m. 165°. 3-Methyl-, 3-phenyl-, 3-benzyl-4-phenyl-, 3-ethyl-4-methyl-, and 3-butyl-4-propyl-5-aminoisoxazole

with N2H4.H2O or PhNHNH2 do not give pyrazolone derivs. AcCHMeCONH2 (0.5 g.) and 1 g. 50% N2H4.H2O heated 15 min. on a water bath and the product recrystd. from alc. give IIA, m. 270-1°.

IT 62221-94-7P, 3-Indazolinone, 4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-2-phenyl-
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 62221-94-7 HCAPLUS

CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-2-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



L41 ANSWER 126 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1934:44966 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 28:44966

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 28:5445c-f

TITLE: Isomerization of 4,6-dinitrobenzylideneaniline

AUTHOR(S): Secareanu, S.; Lupas, I.

SOURCE: Bull. soc. chim. [5] (1934), 1, 373-80

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

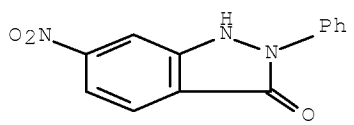
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001

AB cf. C. A. 28, 4047.9. The relations between an o-NO2 radical and the -CH:N- group as demonstrated by the isomerization of 2,4,6- (O2N)3C6H2CH:NPh (I) have been elucidated by a study of the analogous isomerization of the corresponding dinitro and o-nitro compds. A mixture of 3 g. of 2,4-(O2N)2C6H3CH:NPh, m. 133°, and 3 g. powdered Na2CO3 in 30 cc. EtOH was refluxed for 7 hrs. and filtered while hot. The cold solution was filtered and treated with AcOH, yielding 0.45 g. of crystalline 6-nitro-3-hydroxy-2-phenylindazole (II), C13H9N3O3, m. above 260°; Ac derivative, C15H11N3O4, m. 190-1°; Bz derivative, m. 171°. Concentration of the mother liquor and extraction with cold CHCl3 produced a Na salt, exploding on heating, which, on treatment with HCl, gave 6-nitro-1-N-hydroxy-2-phenylindazolone (III), C13H9N3O4, m. 166-7°. The addition of excess EtI to a suspension of 0.4 g. of the Ag salt of II in C6H6 yielded, on boiling for 30 mins., needle-shaped crystals of 6-nitro-1-N-hydroxy-3-ethoxy-2-phenylindazolone, C15H13N3O4, m. 64-5°. The formation of indazolone derivs. from I and II shows that this transformation is a characteristic property of these o-nitrobenzylideneanilines. Under the action of alc. Na2CO3 III is evidently susceptible of transformation into II. Prolonged treatment with alc. Na2CO3 leaves o-O2NC6H4CH:NPh unchanged.

IT 403665-52-1, 3-Indazolol, 6-nitro-2-phenyl-
(and derivs.)

RN 403665-52-1 HCAPLUS

CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-6-nitro-2-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



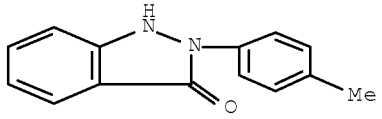
L41 ANSWER 127 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1926:20421 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20:20421
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 20:2495h-i,2496a-h
TITLE: Miscellaneous observations on indazole derivatives
AUTHOR(S): v. Auwers, K.; Strodter, P.
SOURCE: Berichte der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft [Abteilung] B: Abhandlungen (1926), 59B, 529-38
CODEN: BDCBAD; ISSN: 0365-9488
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
AB 1. Arylhydroxyindazole and 3-arylindazoles. It had been found (cf. C. A. 16, 3654 and earlier papers) that the diazo compds. obtained from o-NH2 ketones H2NC6H4COR give with Na2SO4 (the action of which may be strengthened by Na-Hg) 3-alkylindazoles when R is an alkyl, but when R is Ph the expected 3-phenylindazole (I) is formed only in subordinate amount, the chief product being 2-hydroxy-3-phenylindazole which is slowly converted by boiling alkalies into the 3,2-isomer. I is also noteworthy in that it occurs in 2 mutually interconvertible forms. The results described in the present paper indicate that the reaction with Na2SO3 proceeds essentially in the same way in all cases where R is an aryl residue; 4'-methyl- (II) and 4'-methoxy-2-aminobenzophenone (III) yield chiefly 3-p-tolyl- (IV) and 3-p-anisyl-2-hydroxyindazole (V), which, like the Ph derivative, are rather unstable compds. of acid character, lose N and change into MeC6H4COPh and MeOC6H4COPh, resp., when heated above their m. p., are rearranged by boiling alkalies into their 2,3-isomers and are reduced by SnCl2 to 3-p-tolyl- (VI) and 3-p-anisylindazole (VII). Thus far, it has not been possible to isolate the VI and VII in 2 different forms, but as the products obtained showed no sharp m p. after repeated crystns. and other purifications the possibility of the existence of 2 such forms is not excluded; not enough of them was available for a more thorough study of their properties. 2. Reductive cleavage of 2-phenylindazole. According to Paal, 2-phenylindazole (VIII) in hot absolute alc. with Na gives its 1,3-dihydro derivative (IX), m. 98°. In attempting to repeat his work, v. A. and S. obtained, instead of IX, o-H2NC6H4CH2NHPh (X), m. 87°; the experiment was then repeated 5 times with slight modifications in the conditions and in 3 cases X was again obtained while in the other 2 the product had the same appearance and slight solubility in alc. as IX but m. 153° (in a later preparation the m. p. could not be raised above 136°); analysis indicated that these prepns. were not quite pure IX; on short heating on the H2O bath they regenerated VIII and also changed rapidly in the air. It seems clear that the primary product of reduction is IX but that on more energetic treatment with Na and alc. the pyrazole ring is ruptured with surprising ease. 3. Some derivatives of indazole-3-carboxylic acid. Most esters of indazole-1-carboxylic acid when heated under suitable conditions lose CO2 with formation, together with resinous products, of both 1- and 2-alkylindazoles, the latter sometimes, indeed, being the chief products. To determine whether a negative substituent in position 3 would influence the course of this reaction the decomposition of some indazole-1,3-dicarboxylic esters has been studied. These compds. are readily obtained when, e. g., Me indazole-3-carboxylate (XI) is boiled with ClCO2Me or ClCO2Et and on decomposition they yield, together with products of more deep-seated decomposition, the 1-alkyl derivs. exclusively; apparently the 3-CO2Me group hinders the migration of the alkyl group to the adjacent 2-N atom. Similarly, while indazole heated with allyl bromide gives exclusively the 2-derivative and I gives both the 1- and 2-derivs., Et indazole-3-carboxylate (XII) gives

only the 1-derivative With o-O2NC6H4COCl, which is especially well adapted to the preparation of 2-acylindazoles, XII gives no 2-derivative IV (yield, 65%), colorless or only faintly yellowish and almost odorless, stable for a long time, but not indefinitely in cork-stoppered vessels but quickly decomps. in the air and light, m. 119° (gas evolution). 2,3-Isomer (obtained in about 50% yield, together with about 1 g. p-MeC6H4COPh, m. 59°, b. 327-8°, from 3 g. IV in 2% NaOH treated with steam until no more oil distilled over (about 2.5 hrs.)), begins to turn brown 190°, shrinks 200° and m. 215°, soluble in concentrated H2SO4 with yellow color; acetate, m. 98°; benzoate, m. 154-5°. VI, softens 91°, m. 97-8°; picrate, yellow, m. 147-8°; Ac derivative, m. 79.5-80.5°. V, m. 132° (gas evolution), is partly changed on attempted recrystn. from C6H6; 2,3-isomer (2.6 g., together with 0.3 g. p-MeOC6H4COPh from 4 g. V), darkens 153°, sinters 163°, gives an intensely yellow color in alc. with Ca(OCl)2, soluble in concentrated H2SO4 with orange-yellow color; acetate, m. 110°; benzoate, m. 139.5-40°. VII, oil which on distillation (about 205°) under 10 mm. changed into a resinous mass and was obtained in crystalline form, m. 110-1°, only after purification through the Ac derivative, m. 105-6°; picrate, yellow, m. 147-8°. Contrary to an earlier statement VIII does form, in very concentrated alc. or Et2O solution, Freundler's picrate, yellow, m. 93-4°. Di-Me indazole-1,3-dicarboxylate (yield, almost quant.), m. 174-5° (gas evolution), regenerates XI with aqueous KOH in cold Me2CO; distilled at 150-80° under 12 mm. it yields the 1-Me derivative, m. 77-8°, of XI. 1-Et 3-Me ester, faintly yellowish, m. 116°, b13, 218° without decomposition but under atmospheric pressure it yields the 1-Et derivative of XI. 1-Allylindazole-3-carboxylic acid, from XI and allyl bromide heated at 120-30° in sealed tubes and subsequently saponified m. 147°. Et 1-o-nitrobenzoylindazole-3-carboxylate, m. 182-3°, is not attacked by HCl in dry Et2O; attempts to prepare an isomer by treating the Ag salt of XII with O2NC6H4COCl gave a substance m. 132.5-3.5°.

IT 74152-88-8, 3-Indazolol, 2-p-tolyl- 74152-89-9, 3-Indazolol, 2-p-anisyl-
(and derivs.)

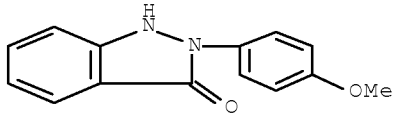
RN 74152-88-8 HCAPLUS

CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-2-(4-methylphenyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 74152-89-9 HCAPLUS

CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



L41 ANSWER 128 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1924:1709 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 18:1709
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 18:263a-i
TITLE: New cases of isomerism. II. Structural association
AUTHOR(S): Heller, Gustav; Kohler, Willi
SOURCE: Berichte der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft [Abteilung] B: Abhandlungen (1923), 56B, 1595-600
CODEN: BDCBAD; ISSN: 0365-9488
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

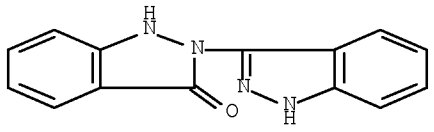
AB cf. C. A. 11, 2778. It was shown in the earlier paper that an unexpected isomerism exists in p-lactams between the forms containing the grouping -NH.C6H4.CO- and those with the grouping -N : C6H4: C(OH)-. This was proved with the 3 pairs of isomers γ-ketohydroquinaldine (I) and γ-hydroxyquinaldine (II) (and the corresponding CO2H acids), 3-keto-2-phenyl-1,3-dihydroindazole (III) and 3-hydroxy-2-phenylindazole (IV), and isatin (V) and isatole (VI). Thode (J. prakt. Chemical 69, 92(1904)) by heating o-H2NC6H4CONHNH2 at 200° obtained a compound to which he assigned the 3-keto-1, 3-dihydroindazole structure (VII) of Fischer's o-hydrazinobenzoic anhydride, while to F.'s compound he gives the structure VIII. H. and Jacobsohn have shown, however, that F.'s compound has the structure VII (C. A. 15, 3480), and it seemed quite probable that F.'s and T.'s compds. are isomers of the type mentioned above, T.'s product being 3-hydroxyindazole (IX). While VII yields a di-Ac derivative, IX on cautious acetylation gives a 2-mono-Ac derivative (X) which is converted by hot AcOH into the ether XI and this with boiling HCl loses only one Ac group. With HNO2 IX does not give the expected alkali-soluble mono-NO derivative but an alkali-insol. bimol. di-NO derivative (XII), whose formation may be explained by assuming that the NO group first attaches itself to the 2-N atom of IX and that the product rearranges into the 2-N derivative of VII which then reacts further with the HNO2 to give XII. With P chlorides IX yields a Cl-free bimol. compound (XIII) whose composition corresponds to 2IX - H2O but whose di-Ac derivative differs from XI;XIII must therefore have a different structure, most likely XIV. Just as VI is trimol. in solvents, so also are IX and II in camphor (II in boiling Me2CO likewise). However, there is a gradual difference in this association; while VI is trimol. in PhOH, IX is predominantly bimol. (which may also be considered as incipient solvate formation) and II is monomol, and even in camphor in the more dilute solns. shows beginning dissociation. This tendency of the p-lactimes to form trimers explains the fact that both tautomeric forms can exist simultaneously; it seems that in these cases there is a new kind of association, which may be designated as structural association, as the result of which a form, in and of itself tautomeric, is stabilized. Certain solvents can in individual cases break up the polymer without rearrangement, forming solvates, and there likewise exist derivs. with a simple mol. weight which again may be associated. IX (benzoisopyrazolone), obtained in 0.3-0.4 g. yield from 2 g. o-H2NC6H4CONHNH2 heated 4-5 hrs. at 200-10° with 1 g. quinoline, forms leafy crystals with a faint brown tinge, m. 206°, easily soluble in dilute NaOH, gives in alc. with FeCl3 a dirty blue color, mol. weight in PhOH 296, in camphor 382-421. Mol. weight of II in camphor 328-468, in PhOH 185, in Me2CO 512; of VI in camphor 441. X (0.7 g. from 0.7 g. IX shaken with 4 cc. Ac2O), m. 188° (foaming), soluble in dilute NaOH, gives no color with FeCl3 in alc., mol. weight in PhOH 175. Bis-N-acetylindazyl 3-ether (XI) (7.3 g. from 0.5 g. X boiled 0.5 hr. in AcOH), m. 190°, easily soluble in concentrated HCl, insol. in alkali, mol. weight in camphor 340, converted by heating 2 hrs. on the H2O bath with concentrated HCl into a mono-Ac derivative, m. 206°, easily soluble in alkalies and acids, gives a precipitate with NaNO2 in HCl, mol. weight in camphor 300. Bisbenzoisopyrazolyl (XIII), from 0.5 g. IX boiled 5 min. with 7 cc. POCl3 and 0.5 PCl5, m. 228°, soluble in AcOEt, alc. and ligroin with

bluish red fluorescence, mol. weight in camphor 258, gives with hot Ac2O a compound m. 250°. 1,2-Dinitroso-3-ketodihydroindazole (XII), faintly yellow, m. 249° (decomposition), mol. weight in camphor 440, does not give the Liebermann reaction.

IT 861360-69-2P, 3(1)-Indazolone, 2-(3-indazolyl)-
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 861360-69-2 HCAPLUS

CN 3(1)-Indazolone, 2-(3-indazolyl)- (2CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L41 ANSWER 129 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1923:5527 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 17:5527

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 17:1020g-h

TITLE: 3-Hydroxy-2-phenylindazole

AUTHOR(S): Heller, Gustav

SOURCE: Berichte der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft [Abteilung] B: Abhandlungen (1922), 55B, 2680
CODEN: BDCBAD; ISSN: 0365-9488

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

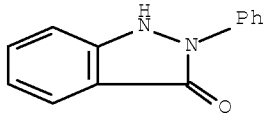
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001

AB H. does not agree with v. Auwers and Huttenes (C. A. 16, 3654) that Freundler's 3-hydroxy-2-phenylindazole, m. 214°, which dissolves in alkali with a bright yellow color, and H.'s isomer, m. 204°, soluble in alkali almost without color (C. A. 11, 2778), are the same substance in different degrees of purity.

IT 17049-65-9P, 3-Indazolol, 2-phenyl-
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 17049-65-9 HCAPLUS

CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-2-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



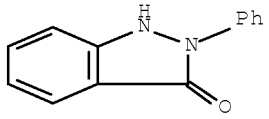
L41 ANSWER 130 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1923:5526 HCAPLUS Full-text

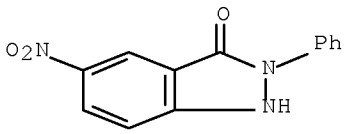
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 17:5526

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 17:1019i,1020a-g

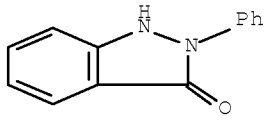
TITLE: The diazo reaction in the carbazole series. Carbazole-3-diazoimine and -3-diazonium salts
AUTHOR(S): Morgan, G. T.; Read, H. N.
SOURCE: Journal of the Chemical Society, Transactions (1922), 121, 2709-17
CODEN: JCHTA3; ISSN: 0368-1645
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB The outstanding features in regard to carbazole-3-diazonium salts are their stability compared with the corresponding diazo derivs. of C6H6, Ph2 and C10H8 series and their pronounced yellow color. Carbazole-3-diazonium chloride (I) was prepared by adding 20% aqueous NaNO2 to a thin paste of the 3-NH2.HCl derivs. in dilute HCl at 8°; crystallized from H2O it forms fan-shaped clusters of yellow needles with 2 mols. H2O, which became green at 98° and decomposed 102°. The anhydrous salt darkened at 106-10° and decomposed explosively at 153°. The chloroaurate, bright yellow, sparingly soluble compound, is quite stable in the dark but darkened on exposure to light. Treated with NH4OH in H2O I gives carbazole-3-diazoimine (II), bright orange-red needles which, heated rapidly, exploded at 95°, but heated slowly, darkened between 80-105° and did not m. 300°. It decomps. almost at once in the sunlight and explodes on rubbing or by percussion or when placed near a flame. It is decomposed by H2O, forming an ill defined product which does not m. 300°. HCl regenerated I. I or II, treated with β-C10H7OH, gave carbazole-3-azo-β-naphthol, reddish violet needles, m. 279° (decomposition); with resorcinol, carbazole-3- azoresorcinol, violet, m. 265-70°. Carbazole-3-azo-β- naphthylamine, reddish brown needles, m. 260-3°. Carbazole-3-diazocyanide, NH:C12H7N2CN, by the action of KCN upon I in acid or alkaline solution, small, brick-red needles, decompose 155-60°. The slow rate of condensation with β-C10H7OH suggested the anti-form. Carbazole-3-diazonium nitroprus-side, amorphous light yellow precipitate which becomes green at 150° and decomps. explosively at 160°. 3-Triazacarbazole (carbazole-3-azoimide) (III), by the action of NaN3, lustrous plates, m. 176-7° (decomposition). It becomes brown on exposure to light and decomps. with considerable violence when dropped into H2SO4. Ethyl carbazole-3-azoacetoacetate, golden yellow prismatic needles, m. 193°. N-Ethylcarbazole-3-diazonium chloride, golden yellow needles with 2H2O, m. 149-50° (decomposition). It is not very sensitive to the action of light. The chloroaurate is a bright yellow compound The dichromate forms bright yellow acicular prisms and is comparatively stable.. The cyanide forms bright red needles and decomps. 148-55°. The nitroprusside seps. as bright yellow microneedles. Ethyl N-ethylcarbazole 3-azoacetoacetate, golden yellow needles, m. 125°. The action of NH4OH on the chloride gave a light brown microcryst. product, charring at 150-5°, which is probably an external diazo-oxide. Concentrated HCl gave a greenish blue indefinite product and the chloride.
IT 17049-65-9P, 3-Indazolol, 2-phenyl-
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 17049-65-9 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-2-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



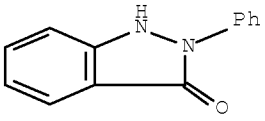
L41 ANSWER 131 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1921:16476 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 15:16476
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 15:3082i,3083a-f
TITLE: Influence of nitro groups on the reactivity of substituents in the benzene nucleus. IV. The condensation of ethyl 3- and 5-nitro-2-chlorobenzoates with hydrazines
AUTHOR(S): Kenner, James; Witham, Ernest
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Sheffield
SOURCE: Journal of the Chemical Society, Transactions (1921), 119, 1053-8
CODEN: JCHTA3; ISSN: 0368-1645
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 15:16476
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB N2H4.H2O and 2,5-Cl(O2N)C6H3CO2Et gave a mixture of 4-nitrocarbethoxyphenylhydrazine, C9H11O4N3, yellow needles, m. 172° (acetate, C11H18O4N3, faintly green needles, m. 191.5°; benzaldehyde derivative, C16H15O4N3, prismatic needles, m. 165-6°), and 5-nitro-3-keto-1, 3-dihydroindazole, C7H5O3N3 (A) by acidification of the filtrate, small reddish brown aggregates of prisms, m. 273° (decomposition); acetate, C9H7O4N3 small, faintly yellow prisms, m. 239°; sodium salt, dark orange-red powder; reduced with Sn and HCl, the hydrochloride of the 5-amine derivative C7H7ON3.2HCl, was obtained as needles, m. 286° (decomposition), which become slate color on keeping. The action of PhNHNH2 on 2,5-Cl(O2N)C6H3CO2Et gave 4-nitro-2-carbethoxyhydrazobenzene (B), C15H15O4N3, yellow prisms, m. 133°, which on oxidation with HgO gave 4-nitro-2-carbethoxyazobenzene, red, hexagonal plates, m. 70-1°. Boiling B with 0.5 N NaOH for 20 min. gave 5-nitro-3-keto-2-phenyl-1,3-dihydroindazole, O2NC6H3.NH.NPh.CO (C), faintly green needles, m. 270-3°. Sodium salt, dark brownish red crystalline precipitate 3-Chloro-5-nitroindazole, (I) was prepared by heating A with POCl3 5 hrs. at 120-30°; it forms faintly yellow needles, m. 210-1°. 3-Chloro-5-nitro-2-phenylinzole, C13H8O2N3Cl, as above from C, small prisms, m. 165°. 7-Nitro-3-keto-1,3-dihydroindazole (II). by the action of N2H4.H2O on 2,3-Cl(O2N)C6H3CO2Et, Cu-colored plates from glacial AcOH, m. 290°. Acetate, brown needles, m. 196-7°. Sodium salt, PhNHNH2 gave 2-nitro-6- carbethoxyhydrazobenzene, C15H15O4N3, greenish yellow needles, m. 119°, which are not oxidized by HgO. 7-Nitro-3-keto-2-phenyl-1,3- dihydroindazole, C13H9O3N3), minute greenish yellow prisms, m. 185°. Sodium salt, gives a purple solution and has a tendency to sublime at 140°.
IT 861360-67-0P, 3(1)-Indazolone, 5-nitro-2-phenyl-
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 861360-67-0 HCAPLUS
CN 3(1)-Indazolone, 5-nitro-2-phenyl- (2CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L41 ANSWER 132 OF 132 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1917:13748 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 11:13748
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 11:2778i,2779a-f
TITLE: New cases of isomerism
AUTHOR(S): Heller, Gustav
SOURCE: Berichte der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft (1916), 49, 2757-74
CODEN: BDCGAS; ISSN: 0365-9496
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 11:13748
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
AB through J. Chemical Society 112, I, 219-20; cf. C. A. 11, 937. Desmotropism seems to be exhibited by 3-hydroxy-2-phenylindazole. On heating o-PhNHNHC6H4CO2H with Ac2O a stable form (I) seps. in needles or rods, m. 204°, whose benzoate, long spikes, m. 180.5°, but solution in POCl8 converts it into the labile ketonic form (II) (Freundler, Compt. rend. 143, 909(1906)), which is again transformed into the enol form by successive crystns. In addition to the lactam, and lactim forms of isatin, known in the Me derivs. (III) and (IV), the remaining alternative (V), designated "isatol," has now been isolated by shaking isatin in hot alc. with AgOAc; the N-silver salt seps. at once as a grayish red powder soluble in C5H5N with deep bluish red color. The salt is warmed with BzCl and C6H6, the AgCl removed and the filtrate allowed to stand, whereupon (V) seps. and crysts. from methylal in red prisms, m. 194.5°, insol. in Na2CO3 and NH4OH, soluble in NaOH with orange-red color which becomes pale on heating, and acids precipitate ordinary isatin. Ac2O, BzCl, PhNHNH2, NaHSO3, MeI and NaNO2 have no action on (V) but CH2N2 gives the methyl ether, pale yellow amorphous substance. That the H atom in the 3 forms is most acidic in the imino compound is shown by the fact that isatin is soluble in NH4OH whereas (V) is not; isatin decomps. AgOAc and the α-oxime is soluble in NaOH with deep blue color while the Et ether of the β-oxime is only phenolic and forms a yellow solution α-Isatoxime, C6H4.CO.C(:NOH).NH, is conveniently prepared from NH2OH and (IV) and on warming with NaOH changes into C6H4.CO.NH.CONH. The various salts of isatin and its ethers and oximes owe their differences in color mainly to the different attachments of the metal, the N-salts being usually deeper in color than the O-salts.
IT 17049-65-9, 3-Indazolol, 2-phenyl-
(desmotropism of, and benzoate)
RN 17049-65-9 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-2-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 17049-65-9P, 3(1)-Indazolone, 2-phenyl-
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 17049-65-9 HCAPLUS
CN 3H-Indazol-3-one, 1,2-dihydro-2-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)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Search History

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     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:48:51 ON 04 MAR 2008
L2           22 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (112253-72-2/BI OR 112677-17-5/BI OR
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                 OR 455-14-1/BI OR 5720-06-9/BI OR 65753-47-1/BI OR 852620-72-5
                /BI OR 852620-74-7/BI OR 852620-76-9/BI OR 852620-77-0/BI OR
                852620-78-1/BI OR 852620-79-2/BI OR 852620-80-5/BI OR 852620-81
                -6/BI OR 852620-82-7/BI OR 852620-83-8/BI OR 852620-84-9/BI OR
                852620-85-0/BI OR 852620-86-1/BI)
L3              STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L4           17 SEA SSS SAM L3
L5              STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L6           18 SEA SSS SAM L5
L7            0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6 AND L2
L8          265 SEA SSS FUL L5
L9            0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L8 AND L2

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L11          50 SEA SSS SAM L10
L12           0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11 AND L2

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L13             STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L14          36 SEA SSS SAM L13
L15           0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L14 AND L2
L16         660 SEA SSS FUL L13
L17           8 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L16 AND L2

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L18         286 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L16
L19         268 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L18 AND (PRY<=2003 OR AY<=2003 OR PY<=2003)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:49:18 ON 04 MAR 2008
L20     4726004 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  5-6/SZ
L21          10 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L20 AND L2
L22             STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L23          24 SEA SUB=L16 SSS SAM L22
L24         436 SEA SUB=L16 SSS FUL L22
L25           6 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L24 AND L2
L26           2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L17 NOT L25

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:02:11 ON 04 MAR 2008
L27         245 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L24

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:26:53 ON 04 MAR 2008
L28             STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L29          22 SEA SUB=L16 SSS SAM L28

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:36:16 ON 04 MAR 2008
L30          22 SEA SUB=L16 SSS SAM L28

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:15:52 ON 04 MAR 2008
L31             STRUCTURE UPLOADED
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L32          10 SEA SUB=L16 SSS SAM L31
L33           0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L32 AND L2
L34         248 SEA SUB=L16 SSS FUL L31
L35           6 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L34 AND L2

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:26:04 ON 04 MAR 2008
L36         144 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L34

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:28:45 ON 04 MAR 2008
L37         133 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L36 AND (PRY<=2003 OR AY<=2003 OR PY<=2003)
L38          24 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BURKAMP F?/AU
L39         405 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  FLETCHER S?/AU
L40           1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L38 OR L39) AND L37

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:32:59 ON 04 MAR 2008
L41         132 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L37 NOT L40
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